

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCING ILLUSTRATIONS IS RESERVED

No. 687.—VOL. XII.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1868.

PRICE 3D.—STAMPED, 4D.

LORD BROUGHAM.

It would be difficult to say in a few words, as in an epitaph, in what the merit consisted of the remarkable and singularly able man whose death will by this time have been made the occasion for reflections on his life in every journal in the United Kingdom. He was, in fact, the possessor of many and varied qualities. If man in his life plays many parts, Lord Brougham certainly played more of them than any other man—not in succession, according to the meaning of the poet, but simultaneously and in combination. Having once said that he was one of our foremost public men in civil life, it would be easier and much shorter to state what he was, not than what he was. How eventful was the period he passed through! and to every event of his time he somehow attached himself. He was born during the struggle for American independence—that he naturally could not influence—and he lived to see the United States divided by civil war, and again united. He was ten or eleven years old when the first French Revolution broke out, and he lived to see a second and third (without counting intermediate *coups-d'état*); and, after the third, actually proposed to become a French deputy and to take his seat in a French Representative Chamber. A contemporary has discovered that he was born "eighteen years before the first Napoleon was heard of," and that he "died when the second Napoleon had sat for eighteen years upon his uncle's throne." In the meanwhile, he had helped to establish the *Edinburgh Review*, he had defended Queen Caroline, he had taken a leading part in passing the most important Parliamentary measure of modern times, he had occupied the highest judicial post in the country, and he had laboured hard at social, legal, and educational reforms of all kinds.

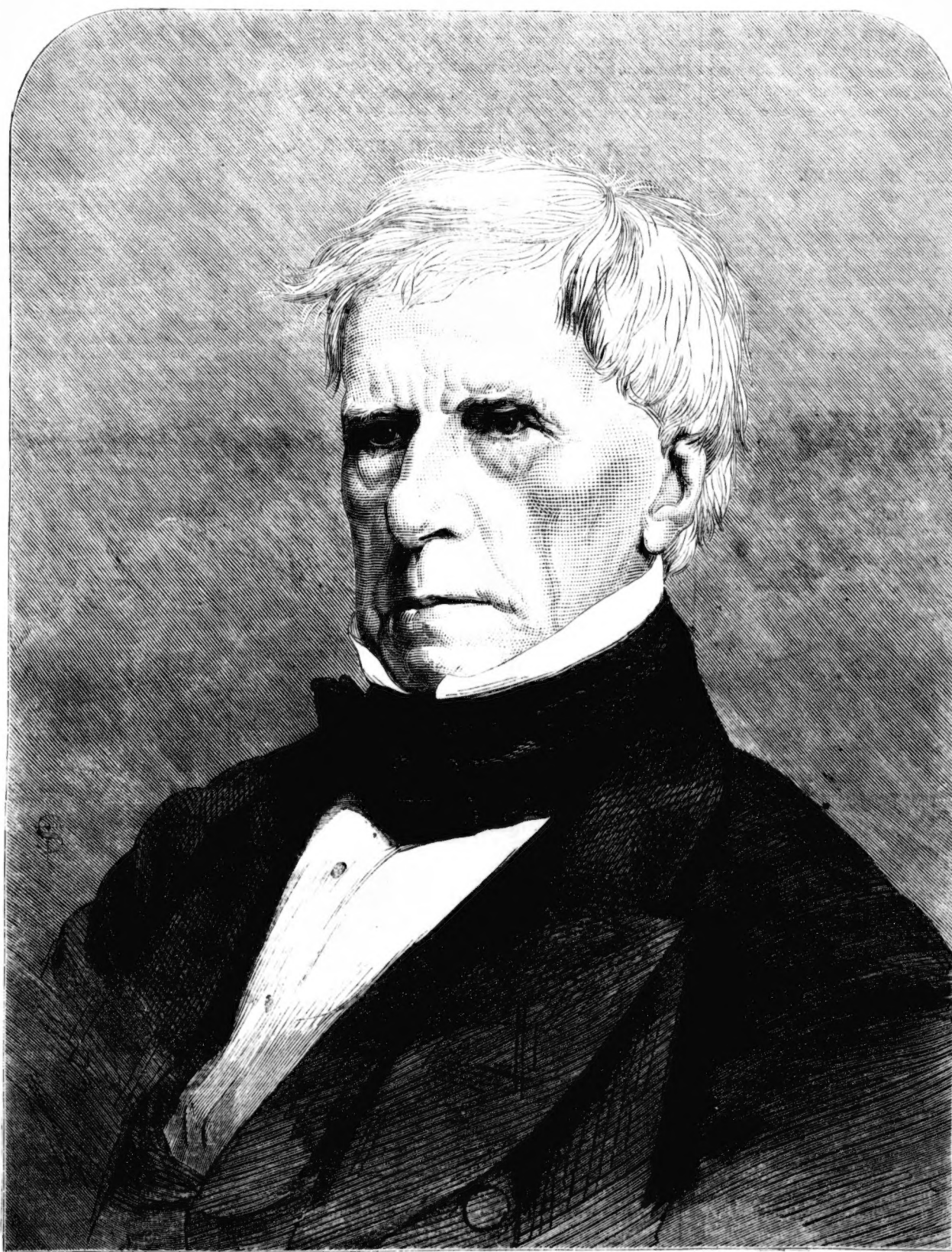
Besides being an advocate, a judge, a man of letters, a man of science, a politician, and a minister in England, Lord Brougham wished to play, and, to some extent, did play the same parts in France. He corresponded with the French Academy of Sciences, and read papers at its meetings in the French language, which, as regards the written tongue

at least, he had entirely at his command. But the fact that he spoke French with a broad North-British accent did not prevent his entertaining the strange desire to become a member of the French *Assemblée Nationale*, in the great revolutionary year of 1848. Lord Brougham was

the most striking trace that remains of Lord Brougham's determination to become a Frenchman while still remaining an Englishman—for of abandoning his English nationality there was never any question.

It has been said that the late Mr. Cobden was a true international man. Lord Brougham's aim was to become a bi-national man—a member of two nations, and, moreover, of two Parliaments. This was twenty years ago; and during the period that has elapsed since then Lord Brougham did nothing of any moment, even in the way of eccentricity. He continued to take an interest in law reform, and presided at the meetings of the society founded especially for the promotion of that object. He took the chair also, from time to time, at Social Science gatherings, and spoke on all sorts of questions in the House of Lords, but generally from some antiquated point of view, which might or might not have ceased to be the true one. Indeed, to the present generation Lord Brougham was only known by the reputation he had gained during the days of the generation before. He really did nothing—nothing, at least, for such a man as Lord Brougham—from the date of the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, or soon afterwards. The comparative inactivity of the man who for thirty years had shown himself endowed with an activity—a combined restlessness and powerfulness—of mind entirely without parallel has been accounted for on the ground that the atmosphere of the House of Lords has a paralyzing effect on all who enter it. We would rather say that old age—whether old age absolute or that species of old age which is brought on prematurely by preternaturally hard work—has the effect in ques-

tion. It is true that many men pass from the House of Commons to the House of Lords, and, once arrived there, do next to nothing. But, although the quieting effect of discussion, in an assembly where discussion never leads to any important result, must count for something, the fact that the promoted members have often exhausted themselves beforehand in the lower and more inspiring arena must also be taken into account. However this may be, the



THE LATE HENRY LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX.

the owner of an estate near Cannes; and when the whole country was boiling over with Republican enthusiasm, nothing would satisfy the English seigneur domiciled in France, and during a great part of every year a resident proprietor there, but to become the Parliamentary representative of his district. In those instructive historical annals, the back volumes of *Punch*, a portrait of Lord Brougham costumed and bearded like the Gaul of the period may be seen. This, perhaps, is

thirty years of political, legal, and literary life which, in Lord Brougham's existence, preceded his elevation to the House of Peers, were to the thirty odd years which followed that event what the activity of Lord Brougham in his youth was to the activity of ordinary young men.

If Lord Brougham had died at any time during the last thirty years his loss would only have been felt in so far that we should have felt that a celebrated man had passed from among us. But if he had died at any earlier period all our political and social life would have suffered. He was a reformer in the true sense of the word. He touched nothing which he did not improve. He promoted national education. If, in his own phrase, "the schoolmaster is abroad," it was Lord Brougham who, more than any man, helped to start him; he remedied the abuses which had crept into the administration of numerous charities; he was a vehement opponent of the slave trade; he was the sworn enemy of the disabilities which, when he first entered Parliament, weighed upon Catholics and Dissenters; and he gave powerful help towards passing the first Reform Bill, which abolished anomalies, absurdities, injustices of all kinds in our Parliamentary representation. As Chancellor, he could say, on quitting the woolsack, that "he had not left a single appeal unheard nor a single letter unanswered;" and the reforms he introduced into the administration of the law were of high importance. It is as a politician and a philanthropist, however, that he will be chiefly remembered, and in those characters that he achieved the greatest amount of good. The impetus he gave to legal reform will not die—other men will enter into his labours and develop his ideas into action, so far these were sound; his speeches at the bar and his judgments—not merely as Lord Chancellor, but since—may be quoted as specimens of forensic eloquence; but the character in which Brougham will bulk most largely in the eyes of posterity will unquestionably be as the educator of the people and the emancipator of the slave.

DEATH OF LORD BROUGHAM.

LORD BROUGHAM is dead. The intelligence reached London late on Saturday night. The venerable peer died at his seat at Cannes. His Lordship (who reached his eighty-ninth year last September) had lately been in the enjoyment of excellent health, and took his usual carriage exercise on Thursday afternoon, May 7. He retired to rest between eight and nine o'clock; and at a later hour his attendant, before going to bed, went, pursuant to his ordinary custom, into his Lordship's room, and found that he had died in his sleep.

Henry Brougham was the eldest son of the late Mr. Henry Brougham, of Seales Hall, Cumberland, and Brougham Hall, Westmorland, by Eleanor, daughter of the Rev. James Syme, maternal niece of the historian Robertson, and was born in Edinburgh, Sept. 19, 1779. He received his education, first, at the High School, Edinburgh, under Mr. Luke Fraser, and afterwards under Dr. Adam, author of the celebrated treatise on "Roman Antiquities;" and from the High School he passed to the University of Edinburgh, where he was a pupil of David Stewart, Black, Robinson, and several other well-known professors. He was admitted a Scottish advocate in 1800. Having removed to London in the year 1808 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and entered upon practice on the Northern Circuit. He was first returned to Parliament as member for Camelford, a pocket borough in the patronage of the late Duke of Cleveland, then Earl of Darlington. He made his first speech in the House of Commons on March 5, 1810, in the debate on Mr. Whitbread's motion of censure on the Earl of Chatham for privately transmitting to the King his narrative of the expedition to the Scheldt. In 1825 Mr. Brougham was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, and in 1827 he laid the foundation of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, of which he was also the first president. He was raised to the Peerage and made Lord Chancellor in 1830. In 1819 Lord Brougham married Mary Anne, widow of Mr. John Spalding, and eldest daughter of Thomas Eden, Deputy Auditor of Greenwich Hospital (brother of the late Lord Auckland and Henley), by whom he had an only daughter, who died young, Nov. 30, 1839. In 1860 he obtained a free patent of peerage, with remainder to his brother, Mr. William Brougham, and his issue male.

The first public glimpse we have of Brougham is as a student of the University of Edinburgh and a member of the Speculative Society, established by the students for purposes of literary exercise and debate. He and his friend Francis Horner were distinguished members when they were only fifteen.

About February, 1802, three of the young company of philosophers—Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, and Horner—had projected the *Edinburgh Review*. It was not long before Brougham was invited to join. He approved of the plan at first; soon changed his mind, and withdrew; changed again, and wrote those articles which gave the *Review* the early character so well expressed by Romilly at the time: "The editors seem to value themselves principally upon their severity; and they have reviewed some works, seemingly with no other object than to show what their powers in this particular line of criticism are."

In 1804 Jeffrey wrote to Horner that Brougham had "emigrated." "So he writes me, but with what view he does not explain." The emigration was to London, and his view was the practice of the law and political life.

His first signal triumph in Parliament was in his speech on the Droits of the Admiralty, in Jan. 1812. It was an important subject; and that speech did much to put an end to the notion that the Droits of the Admiralty were the private patrimony of the Sovereign; but what Brougham enjoyed was the opportunity for inveighing against Royal vice, which were quite bad enough at that time to make it appear good patriotism to expose them. This was a function of patriotism which suited Brougham exactly, and he seized every opportunity of exercising it. At the end of the same year, on the occasion of the trial of the Hunts for libel, he had a fine field for his vituperative powers, and he so applied and harped upon the words "effeminacy" and "cowardice" that Lord Ellenborough, the Judge, lost all temper, declared that the defendants' counsel was inoculated with all the poison of the libel, and charged the jury that the issue they had to try was whether we were to live for the future under the dominion of libellers. The taste for vituperation grows by what it feeds on, and the Opposition soon found that their splendid young advocate went too far. In 1816, when there was every chance of the Ministry being left in a minority and going out on the question of the increase of an Admiralty salary, Brougham spoiled all by an outrageous attack upon the Regent, which emptied the House of many of the best supporters of the Opposition. He was so vehemently reproached on that occasion that his personal friends began to exhibit and insist upon his services to many good causes; and truly those services were already great. Wilberforce called him "a labourer in the vineyard," on account of his effective attacks on West India slavery. He denounced the wrongs of Poland so as to trouble the peace of the despots of Europe; and he had begun that series of appeals on behalf of popular education which will ever be his best title to grateful remembrance.

He largely aided the establishment of mechanics' institutes, begun

by Dr. Birkbeck; and to him we owe the London University and the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Ten years after Mr. Brougham had endangered his prospects by his advocacy of the cause of Queen Caroline he received the highest honour of his life. Under the excitement of the French Revolution of 1830, and of the accession of a new Sovereign at home, and in the joy of having carried Catholic emancipation, the men of Yorkshire made Brougham their representative. He said himself that he had now arrived at the pinnacle of his fame, and so he had.

When the announcement was made the next November that Brougham was to be Lord Chancellor in the Grey Administration, everybody laughed. Much of the laughter was pleasant, with exultation in it, as well as amusement; but curiosity and amusement prevailed. He had said that he would not take office, and that he was no equity lawyer, so the anti-reformers quizzed him on account of his new trammels, and said it was a pity the new Lord Chancellor had no law, for then he would know a little of everything. His appointment was excused only on the ground of political exigency; but he disappointed expectation as much on the political as he possibly could on the legal ground. He was Chancellor for four years, and during those four years he made no available attempts to accomplish any of the popular objects about which he had said so much before he was able to act.

His law reforms were thenceforth his only titles to honour; and very great honour they deserve. We owe to him much of the reform which has taken place in the Court of Chancery; he gave us those local courts which go some good way towards bringing justice to every man's door. It is with these reforms that posterity, in a mood of gratitude and goodnature, will connect the name of Henry Brougham. For the last twenty years or more of his life he sighed for that simple name as for a great good that he had thrown away. He longed, as he said at public meetings, and far more pathetically in private, to "undo the patent of his nobility;" but, if he could have become a commoner again, he could never have recovered the popular confidence and admiration which endeared to him the days which he had spent in Opposition.

When he was still a youth, his friend Horner requested a correspondent's opinion of his physiognomy. That singular physiognomy was soon familiar to all the world, in all civilised countries. Those who saw it alive and at work could not doubt that his faults had a constitutional origin which it would have required strong moral force to overcome. That moral force he had not. One of the noblest traits in his character was his attachment to his venerable mother. She deserved everything from him; and he never failed in duty and affection to her. During the busiest days of his Chancellorship he wrote to her by every post.

Brougham's remains are to be interred at Cannes, he having expressed a wish to be buried where he should happen to die.

COST OF THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer has laid before the House of Commons an estimate, prepared by the India Office, of the expenditure for the Abyssinian expedition.

The Under Secretary is directed to state that the information available here for the preparation of an estimate is very insufficient, although repeated applications have been made to the Government of Bombay on the subject. The present estimate must be regarded as approximate only. It shows that the charges in India and England to the end of May, 1868, will probably amount to about £5,000,000.

The estimate of October, 1867, giving the probable charge to the end of December, 1867, showed £850,000 to be disbursed by the Imperial Government, and £1,150,000 by the Indian Government. The estimate of March, 1868, shows £189,000 to be disbursed by the Imperial Government for mules, stores, &c., to March 31; and by the Indian Government £22,000 additional for mules, and £3,000,000 for general expenditure to the end of May, according to an estimate made by Major-General Jameson, auditor; besides £140,000 additional in England in the India Store Department; making a grand total of £5,351,000—viz., £1,039,000 to be disbursed by the Imperial Government and £4,312,000 by the Indian Government.

Major-General Jameson's estimate, dated March 12, is as follows:—

The preliminary estimate, made on Oct. 1, amounted to £2,000,000. This, I think, may fairly stand, as far as can now be ascertained, as a near approximation to the expenditure up to Dec. 31, 1867.

From Jan. 1, 1868, the monthly expense was calculated at £370,000, as follows:—Pay of troops, £50,000; commissariat, at least £60,000; rations and allowance for foreign service to soldiers and followers, £10,000; transport, £150,000; mules, £25,000; forage for cattle, £50,000; miscellaneous, £25,000. This gives a total of £370,000, and, excluding the pay of troops, would leave £320,000 per mensem to be paid by the Imperial Government. But it is found that many of these items, sea-transport especially, were very greatly under-estimated. The transport alone is now shown to be very nearly £400,000 a month. This, however, might be very largely reduced by the discharge of vessels, amounting in number to fifty-three sailing-ships, aggregating 23,773 tons, and which have been engaged in carrying elephants, camels, mules, ponies, and bullocks, as well as bulky commissariat stores, such as grain, rations, pressed hay, bran, straw, &c. At the termination of the expedition there will be many stores the removal of which by sea would cost much more than their worth. The provisions, grain, and hay will perhaps be consumed; but, if not, it appears to me that, with the exception of the grain and provisions, it would be economical to abandon or, if possible, dispose of what may be left. This remark applies to the baggage animals, with the exception, perhaps, of elephants; for their transport to India would far exceed their value, and in any imaginable case it would not be worth while to keep in monthly pay a large fleet of transports with the view of eventually carrying them back to India.

The number of baggage animals that have been procured for service in Abyssinia is, by the latest returns, 45 elephants, 8000 camels, 16,360 mules, and 5000 bullocks. The feeding of these animals, with the pay of their attendants, will cost on an average, at the very least, thirty rupees each per mensem, which is a low estimate considering the expense of forage and grain sent to Abyssinia. Thus we have 899,850 rupees, or, in round numbers, £90,000.

The force at present consists of 3213 European fighting men, and 7711 native ditto; and we may add at least 1500 natives proceeding to join. This gives a total of 3213 Europeans and 9211 natives, or, together, 12,424 of all ranks. Estimating followers on the new reduced scale of one per man, it will double the above numerical amount, and estimating the rations of a European at twenty rupees per month, and of a native at ten rupees, we have a total of 280,610 rupees—say £28,000.

Supposing five transports to be daily under steam in conveying troops, carrying mails, &c., it would give an average expenditure of twenty-five tons of coal for each transport; 125 tons per diem, or per mensem 3750 tons, at £3 10s. per ton, amounting to £13,125. The coals required for condensing water, 27,000 gallons per diem, at Zoula cannot be less than the above, although I have no means of ascertaining accurately, £13,125; making, £26,250.

The estimate of monthly expenditure might stand thus (pay of troops excluded):—Sea transport, £400,000; provisions for troops and followers, as above shown, £28,000; provisions of baggage animals, £90,000; foreign service and Staff, and allowance to the officers and troops, £10,000; coals, £26,250; miscellaneous, about £35,000. The total is £589,250.

Thus we have—Preliminary estimate, £2,000,000; five months, Jan. 1 to May 31, £2,946,250.

Provided the expedition terminates on May 31, it would not be safe to ask for less than £3,000,000; and there are charges which cannot at present be estimated, such, for instance, as the railways, telegraphs, &c. If continued beyond May 31 next, it would be safe to estimate a further charge of £600,000 for every month beyond that date.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION on the Irish Church reported on Tuesday. The recommendation of the Committee include a reduction of the Irish episcopacy. One of the archbishops and certain of the bishops are to be abolished. A suspensory Act is recommended to limit the proximate appointments. The report does not either recommend or point to establishment or disestablishment.

THE IRISH CHURCH.—About 5000 men, called together by the Working Men's Association, held a meeting, on Wednesday night, in Trafalgar-square—under the presidency of Mr. George Potter. Mr. Beales and Colonel Dickson were present and addressed the meeting, and two delegates from Ireland attended. Three resolutions were carried with great unanimity—one congratulating the Irish people on the prospect of a speedy disestablishment of the obnoxious Church; another to the effect that Mr. Disraeli's conduct in remaining in office after the late divisions is unconstitutional, and that it is the duty of the Liberals to eject him by a direct vote of no confidence; and a third that the foregoing resolutions should be presented to the Queen, and that her Majesty should be asked not to sanction a dissolution until the conclusion of the business now before the House.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Emperor of the French delivered two short speeches at Orleans on Sunday—one in reply to an address from the Mayor, the other in reply to the Bishop of Orleans, but France and the world are no wiser for the utterance. Those who expected an expression of his Majesty's views as to the present or future foreign relations of the country must be completely disappointed. Though the Bishop of Orleans, by an allusion to Orleans never having opened its gates to an enemy, tried to lead the Emperor to speak on the military position of the empire, his Majesty resisted the temptation, and confined his remarks to historical reminiscences of the ancient city; adding that, in coming to share in the popular festivities of Orleans, the Empress and himself were desirous first to kneel within that ancient basilica and, surrounded by the grand remembrances of the past, to ask from the Almighty his protection for the future.

The Corps Legislatif has this week been engaged in a debate against the treaty of commerce with England. M. Thiers has ranged himself on the side of the Protectionists, and on Tuesday made a long speech against free trade.

The marriage of Prince Achille Murat with Princess Salomé of Mingrelia was solemnized in the chapel of the Tuilleries on Wednesday morning.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article, which has been reprinted in the *Moniteur*, wherein it defends the expenditure proposed in the estimates of the Ministry of War. The article, after showing that the effective force of 400,000 men is inferior to that of the North German Confederation, concludes as follows:—"By the new military law the Emperor desired to create an institution which, while economizing the finances of the State and lightening the burden of taxation, would enable France to play the part appertaining to her in Europe."

ITALY.

The festivities at Florence in honour of the marriage of Prince Humbert terminated, on the 7th inst., with a splendid ball given by the municipality of the city to the Royal family in the Palace of the Casine, and by a popular *fête champêtre* in the surrounding grounds, which were brilliantly illuminated.

PRUSSIA.

The Federal Budget for 1869 was brought in at the sitting of the Federal Council on Wednesday. The total expenditure is estimated at 72,734,601 thalers, of which the ordinary Budget amounts to 68,683,817 thalers—viz., for the Federal Chancellery, Federal Council, and North German Parliament, 198,913 thalers; for the consulates, 275,650 thalers; for the Federal army, 66,340,275 thalers; for the Federal navy, 1,868,979 thalers. The extraordinary expenditure is calculated at 4,050,784 thalers—viz., for the Federal chancery and council, 150,000 thalers; for the general post administration, 27,999 thalers; for telegraphs, 322,780 thalers; for the Federal navy, 3,550,000 thalers. The expenditure will be covered by the revenue to the amount of 50,477,743 thalers, and by the contributions of the Federal Government to the amount of 22,256,858 thalers.

The Prussian Government has opened negotiations with the Court of Vienna to obtain the removal to the capital of Prussia, as the seat of the new Confederation of Northern Germany, of the archives belonging to the former Germanic Diet. These were transported to Vienna by the care of Austria during the war of 1866, at the moment when members of that Assembly attempted to meet for the last time at Augsburg.

The German Arctic Expedition will leave Bremen on the 17th inst., for the purpose of determining the exact position of the magnetic pole. The King of Prussia has taken the expedition under his patronage, and granted it a sum of 50,000 thalers.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, in an autograph letter addressed to General Kuhn, the Minister for War, has directed that the retired officers of the Imperial army, who in consequence of the events of 1848-9 lost their right to pension, shall now be placed on the pension list under the same regulations as all other officers. This measure applies chiefly to the Hungarian officers who took part in the revolution of 1848, and may be thus regarded as effacing the last trace of the old divisions between Hungary and Austria.

GREECE.

The Chamber was opened, on the 7th, by the King in person, who delivered a speech from the throne. His Majesty announced that in order to consolidate the Throne he had married a Princess of the orthodox religion. His Majesty's object in dissolving the last Chamber had been to ascertain the opinion of the nation relative to the Constitutional distribution of power. The King in his speech further declared that it was a national duty to aid in alleviating the sufferings of a kindred people, and also drew attention to the inequality between the revenue and expenditure.

THE UNITED STATES.

The pleadings in the impeachment trial have now been closed; and the Senate, on Tuesday, resolved on postponing the final vote on the impeachment of the President till to-day (Saturday).

The other news from America is not important.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape mail brings intelligence of a strong opposition in the Orange Free State against the British and Colonial Government assuming the protectorate of the Basuto State. The Boers also are opposed to the proceeding. A British force had crossed the Orange river, and great fears were entertained of a collision between it and the Free State troops.

THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.—Secretary Sir S. Northcote has received the following telegram from the Commander-in-Chief in Abyssinia:—"V. Dalmata, April 21.—Upwards of thirty guns and mortars were destroyed in Magdala, fifteen of the guns from 6 to 50 pounders; five of the mortars from 6 in. to 20 in. calibre. Gates of Magdala blown up, and every building burnt on the 17th. Nothing but blackened rock remains. Widow and son of Theodore protected in British camp as far as Tigré. Troops return; march commenced on the 18th. Hope to reach Zaila between May 25 and 30. Wounded going on favourably. Troops well."

MURPHY RIOTS AT ASHTON.—On Sunday the borough of Ashton-under-Lyne was the scene of great rioting and disturbance, arising out of the spirit engendered between the English Protestants and Irish Romanists by the lectures of the well-known Mr. Murphy. A junction of processions from Dukinfield, Stalybridge, and Ashton having been formed, two of the principal Irish quarters of Ashton were attacked, and a good deal of furniture was destroyed in the houses of the residents. As may be supposed, all this was not accomplished without some severe fighting, in which many people were badly hurt. In the evening St. Omer's Catholic church and school were attacked by the mob, and much damage was done. After that St. Mary's Catholic chapel and school were attacked. The bell was sounded to give notice of the approach of the attacking party, and a considerable force of Irish Romanists rallied to defend the buildings. These were ultimately overpowered, and a good deal of injury was sustained, the fittings and windows being destroyed. Some shots were fired, and one person is said to have been wounded, but no lives were lost. The magistrates were assembled, and the borough and county police were reinforced as soon as possible by special constables, but it was not until a late hour that order was restored. Many arrests were made, and the prisoners were taken before the magistrates on Monday, but only to be remanded while evidence could be obtained against the principal offenders. A notice was posted on the walls, under the authority of the Mayor and magistrates, stating that the Riot Act had been read, and warning the inhabitants of the consequences that might follow any renewal of the disturbances. Notwithstanding this notice, however, the riots were renewed on Monday, and the aid of the military had to be invoked. The disturbances appear to have been extremely serious; much house property has been destroyed, and many persons have been injured, in one case fatally. As the mob was passing along a principal thoroughfare, the people ran up the street and trampled under foot by the rioters, and when rescued was found to be dead. A detachment of the 6th Dragoons was employed to clear the streets, and about 500 of the most violent rioters marched to the adjacent township of Stalybridge; but they were there met with great determination by the magistrates and police, and compelled to retreat.

THE REFORM ACT OF 1867.

(From the "Times.")

POLITICIANS are eagerly speculating upon the probabilities of a general election. At the present crisis, therefore, the influence of the Reform Act to accelerate or retard such an event becomes a question of especial interest. When will the momentous statute of last year for the amendment of the representation come into operation? What is the earliest time at which there could be an appeal to the new constituencies? There appears to be some controversy on these important points, but when we examine the language of the Act itself the answer seems plain and free from doubt. The future electoral body is as yet in embryo, and it will pass an infancy of several months, and come of full age on Jan. 1, 1869. The electoral lists are settled every year in September or October, and the Reform Act expressly provides that the first registration of new voters shall not be made until 1868. Consequently, the revising barristers in their circuits of last year acted under the old system, and in the ensuing autumn they will, for the first time, decide claims under the novel franchises. The former Registration Acts enabled persons whose names were on the annually revised lists to vote at any elections which were held after the last day of November, but one of the sections of the recent Reform Act provides that the register shall henceforth take effect from Jan. 1 in each year. The books, duly signed and transmitted by the revising barristers to the clerks of the peace in counties, and to the town clerks in boroughs, are to be by them delivered to the sheriffs and returning officers in December, "and the said book or books shall be the register of persons entitled to vote for the county or borough to which such register relates at any election which takes place during the year commencing on Jan. 1 next after such register is made." It is therefore obvious that there can be no appeal to the enlarged constituencies until 1869. It is equally clear that the redistribution of seats cannot take effect till that time. A section which was interpolated at a late stage of the progress of the bill through Parliament enacts that in the event of a dissolution before Jan. 1, 1869, "Each election shall take place in the same manner in all respects as if no alteration had been made by this Act in the franchises of electors, or in the places authorised to return a member or members to serve in Parliament, with this exception—that the boroughs by this Act disfranchised shall not be entitled to return members to serve in any such new Parliament." We may therefore safely conclude that, if a dissolution occurred during the present year, the appeal would be made to the old constituencies exclusively, unless by special legislation the period of bringing the new franchises into operation were accelerated.

The doubts which have arisen on this subject are due to a want of uniformity in the language of the Act. It is excessively ill-drawn, and the original defects of expression have been aggravated by a number of interpolations and alterations effected by various hands. Rarely, if ever, has a bill been so utterly changed in its course through Parliament. The last edition differs so widely from the first as to be essentially a new measure. Unfortunately, so much of the original was retained as to make the final result a very inartistic piece of patchwork. The incoherence of diction is especially observable with respect to the very question now before us. Thus, in the part relating to the distribution of seats, it is provided that "from and after the end of this present Parliament" certain boroughs shall cease to return more than one member, and certain counties shall be redivided for electoral purposes. Take these sections by themselves, and it would follow that the new arrangement of seats must take effect at the next general election, even though it occurred in 1868. But then we have the clause to which attention has been drawn (the 60th) which declares in the most positive terms that, "notwithstanding anything in this Act contained," no such changes shall operate before Jan. 1, 1869. There can be no doubt that an express direction of this kind must prevail against the conflicting but less peremptory regulations previously laid down. So, again, there is an ambiguity in the clauses defining the new franchise. They are now prefaced with the words, "Every man shall, in and after the year 1868, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote," &c. To vote when? According to the grammatical construction, in and after the year 1868. But this interpretation is plainly repugnant to the provisions about the formation of the new register and the time when it shall take effect. We are therefore forced to conclude that the words "in and after the year 1868" refer only to the time of registration, and not to the time of voting. The words are interpolated. They do not occur in the bill either as originally produced or as amended in Committee of the House of Commons; and they have evidently been slipped into the wrong place by somebody better versed in politics than in grammar.

A question of subordinate but still of considerable importance with reference to the effect of an immediate dissolution relates to voting in "three-cornered" constituencies. The novel principle is expressed with a brevity which is really remarkable:—"At a contested election for any county or borough represented by three members no person shall vote for more than two members." That is all. It is needless to observe that those words were never penned by an ordinary Parliamentary draughtsman. Surely, never was more matter compressed into three lines in an Act of Parliament. The conciseness is not, it must be confessed, very felicitous in the present instance, for it leaves us uninformed as to the time when the regulation is to come into operation. To what period does the word "shall" in this clause, relate? If to all future elections, the representation of minorities may take effect even in the present year. With respect, however, to the new three-cornered constituencies the question does not arise; for, beyond all dispute, they will not be entitled to their additional members until 1869. But there are already under the old system eight county divisions which have each three members. It is very material to ascertain whether, if a dissolution occurred at the present time, the minority clause would be enforced in these districts. The correct answer appears to be that they remain under the old régime until next January. The 60th section says that the "franchises of electors" shall remain unaltered until that date. But the right of voting for the third member is part of the franchise, and, if the elector were restricted to two votes, there would be a diminution of his electoral power. Consequently, it seems safe to conclude that the intention of the Legislature to suspend the general operation of the Reform Act has been effectually expressed. Of course, it is within the competence of the present Parliament to abridge the period of suspense, and to put the new franchises in force more speedily than the existing law would allow. It might be determined, for instance, either to appoint an earlier time for registration, or to dispense *pro hac vice* with some of its formalities. The great statute of 1832 for the amendment of the representation furnishes an illustrious precedent for such a course. That enactment contained several directions of a temporary nature; and, among others, it provided for the contingency of a dissolution before the first electoral lists could be completed. In that case the necessity of registration was to be dispensed with, and everybody was to have a vote if otherwise qualified under the Act. There can be no insuperable difficulty in repeating now what was done in 1832. If at that time it was practicable to give the £10 householders then newly enfranchised a right to take part in elections even before they were registered, there could not be any greater difficulty in conceding the similar privilege at the present time to the rated householders in towns, and the £12 householders and 40 copyholders in counties. Registration is one of the most admirable parts of the electoral machinery; but that it is not absolutely indispensable appears from the circumstance that for several centuries the people of England managed their representative system without it. We are not here discussing the question of expediency, or inquiring whether the present emergency justifies a departure from the ordinary practice of the last thirty-five years respecting the registration of voters. It is sufficient for the present to note the technical aspects of the subject. The discussion of our present political difficulties will be considerably simplified by a consideration that Parliament has at least the constitutional power of dealing with them. The Legislature may, if it please, enable the Executive to make a speedy appeal to the new constituencies.

NEW ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

ON Wednesday morning her Majesty, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the chief members of the Royal family in London, laid in state the foundation-stone of what is intended, when completed, to be one of the finest hospitals in England. The occasion was marked with all fitting pomp and ceremony, such as now always distinguishes the very rare occasions in which her Majesty appears before her loving subjects. Little in the way of variety could be attempted as regards the laying of the stone itself. Whether the stone be the foundation of a pump or a palace the routine smoothness of the ceremonial is the same, and all that the most earnest loyalty can do cannot easily alter it. The ceremonial, if indeed ceremonial it can be called, is most formal, and it is only its surroundings and the suggestiveness of the event which drew her Majesty from her long seclusion to inaugurate one of the noblest charities ever founded which gave interest and importance to the event.

HISTORY OF THE HOSPITAL.

Our readers need scarcely be told how old St. Thomas's Hospital was founded and how it was removed. The first building was originally a house of alms founded by the Prior of Bermondsey, in 1213; and it then adjoined the walls of that monastery. After the surrender of monastic property in 1539, it was purchased by the city of London as one of the five Royal foundations; though in 1569 the funds were so low that the lease of the whole premises was pawned for £50. How the hospital prospered, and how the land in the neighbourhood increased in value, may be guessed from the fact that even within memory the ground on which the north wing of the old building was erected was bought by the city of London at the rate of more than £40,000 per acre, and a more recent addition was made to the buildings at the enormous cost of £59,000 an acre. Lately the hospital grew to be one of the most useful in the metropolis, though its close proximity to Guy's was considered by many to be a drawback on its special usefulness. At any rate, whether useful or not, the irrepressible rage for railway extension at last affected a site so central and so important. The South-Eastern Railway Company, anxious to extend their line to Charing-cross, proposed to purchase a portion of the grounds, including the north-west wing of the hospital; but the governors, foreseeing the damage which would accrue to the hospital from the proximity of the proposed viaduct, very wisely agreed to compel the railway, if possible, to take the whole building off their hands. The subject was carefully investigated by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, who decided the case in favour of the governors, £296,000 being awarded for the purchase of the entire building.

It now became necessary to look out for a suitable site on which to erect the new hospital. Some were in favour of its being removed to the suburbs, and various localities were recommended for the consideration of the governors. One of these was in the vicinity of Lewisham; others were in favour of purchasing Bethlehem Hospital and remodelling it; but none of these propositions were approved. At this juncture the Metropolitan Board of Works offered the present site at Stangate, which consists in part of land reclaimed from the bed of the river by the erection of the South Thames Embankment, and extends from Westminster Bridge to Lambeth Palace. Such a commanding position, immediately facing the Houses of Parliament, and in a densely-populated neighbourhood, without any hospital accommodation near, very soon induced the governors to accept the offer on the proposed terms, and the Metropolitan Board of Works undertook to prepare the ground and inclose, by the river wall, the space on which the hospital should be built.

THE ARRANGEMENTS.

The arrangements made for the reception of the Queen and the great crowd of visitors were excellent. Over the site which will be hereafter occupied by the central hall of the new hospital a vast pavilion had been erected, capable of accommodating more than 3000 visitors. This, though of course a temporary construction, was put together with as much solidity as if meant to last a century. The whole inclosure was arranged in the form of a vast amphitheatre, the seats rising tier above tier, with a spacious entrance hall giving the main access to it in front. Off the main entrance were, on one side, waiting and committee rooms; and, on the other, rooms specially fitted up for the use of members of the Royal family. Such is, in rough, the ground plan, so to speak, of the general arrangements; but the care and minuteness with which all the details were carried out deserve the highest praise. The decorations, which were intrusted to Mr. Crace, were simple but most effective. The whole of the huge marquee was divided by a sort of ridge-and-furrow roofing into what appeared separate compartments, though all were really well-arranged under one spacious canvas roof. The whole, in fact, formed one great pavilion tent, with a centre nave and two side aisles. The lining of the tent was alternate stripes of scarlet and white, which had a rich and warm effect—the latter being scarcely needed, for the sun shone out with rather more than its usual ardour for the month of May. All the passages were draped with scarlet cloth, and all the intervening niches were filled in with beautiful parterres of flowering shrubs. The massive standards supporting the tent were decorated with shields and flags, while the embroidered motto, "Floreat Hospitium Sancti Thomasi," led erudite criticism as to whether the saint's name ought not to have been "Sancti Thomæ." In the centre near the entrance-hall was a fine raised dais of scarlet cloth, and over the centre seat, or throne, was a large canopy of purple velvet, braided and fringed with gold. This canopy, though beautiful in its material, was not slightly as to shape, and, though probably costing far more than that under which the Emperor and Empress of the French sat at the distribution of prizes at Paris last year, its arrangement and drapery were far less ornamental. The effect of the whole interior, however, was strikingly good, and when filled with visitors the scene was really beautiful.

None were admitted to the pavilion till after nine o'clock, but almost at that hour they began to arrive. As usual, when the tickets are polychromatic, some little confusion arose. On Wednesday there were white, blue, yellow, orange, pink, red, green, and brown tickets; and of course there was the usual number of visitors with red tickets wanting to get into green seats, and those with green wanting to get into brown, and so on. Nothing but the courtesy and attention of the stewards prevented many mishaps on these points; but by a little after half-past ten an audience of some 2000 people were comfortably seated. Then there were the usual alternations of busy hums and deep silence, the former being provoked by the arrival of notabilities, and the latter arising from a natural reaction after each gentle outburst of animation.

THE CEREMONY.

The Queen's procession, which was heralded in its coming by the cheers of the people outside, arrived soon after eleven o'clock, and, after a short pause, the whole assemblage rose as it entered the pavilion. Nothing could possibly exceed, if indeed, it could even equal, the cordiality with which the Queen was welcomed. The enthusiasm was, so to speak, almost boundless, and her Majesty had to remain on the dais, making her deep graceful courtesy in all directions, for more than a minute; and, even after she had taken her stand at the centre of the throne, the applause broke out again and again. With her Majesty were the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Princesses Louisa and Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Duke of Cambridge. The Queen was dressed in the deepest mourning. The Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, and the Duke of Cambridge were in full uniform, and wore all their English orders. Prince Leopold wore the Highland dress, and the Princesses were all in plain morning costume.

The short ceremony which then remained to be gone through was soon enacted, not occupying in the whole more than half an hour. The president of the hospital, Alderman Sir John Murgrove, advanced to the front of the throne and read an address to her Majesty, which having been duly answered, the president handed the Queen copies of the charter of King Edward VI., founding and

endowing the hospital, and of the Acts of Parliament providing for its management and authorising the purchase of a new site. The treasurer, Mr. Hicks, then gave her Majesty the coins, which were placed in a glass vessel with the documents. The mortar was then spread, with the assistance of Mr. Currey, the architect, and the stone slowly lowered into its place. The Queen then struck it with a mallet and declared it well and duly fixed, amid the most tumultuous cheers. A prayer was then offered up by the Archbishop of Canterbury, after which the whole assemblage joined with magnificent effect in the 100th Psalm. This, with a benediction from the primate, brought the simple proceedings to a close, and her Majesty and her illustrious companions retired amid the same outbursts of cheering as had marked their arrival. Almost immediately after the visitors began to disperse, together with the great crowd which thronged all parts leading to the pavilion.

THE NEW HOSPITAL.

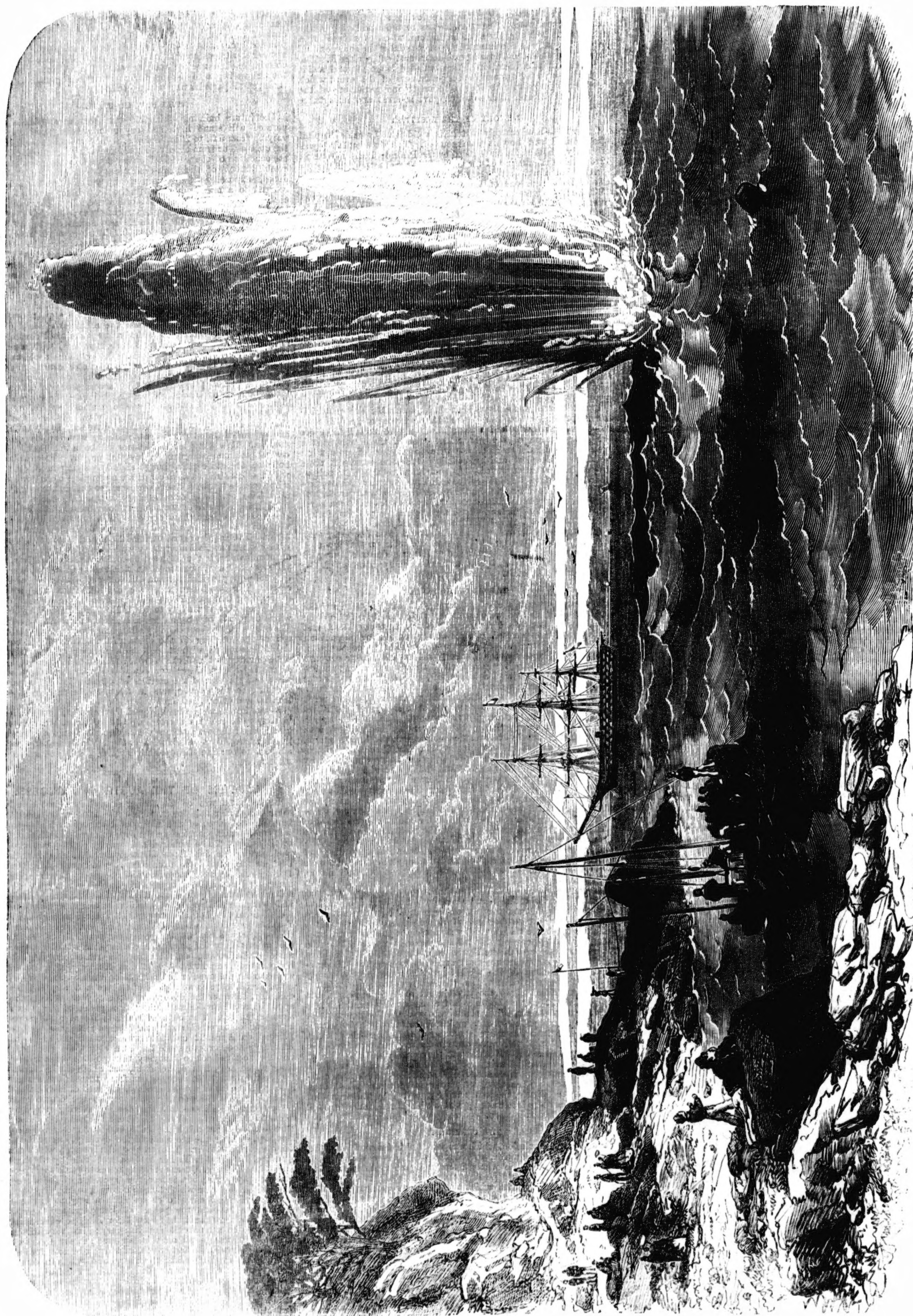
The future building which has thus been so auspiciously inaugurated will stand high and dry upon a solid basis of concrete varying from 5 ft. to 26 ft. in depth. There need be no anxiety lest the emanations from the river should prove injurious to the patients, the condition of the water being very materially improved since the establishment of the main-drainage system, and the amount of deposit exposed to the atmosphere by the receding tide being also reduced to a minimum now that the water is confined to a narrow channel between two solid walls of granite. The foundations have taken upwards of twelve months to construct; they have, with the exception of the school building, been recently completed at a probable outlay of about £40,000. The ground is now in the hands of Messrs. Perry, the contractors for the hospital, who are making rapid progress with the basements. The principal entrance to the hospital will be in the centre of the building, opening into Palace New-road. A handsome flight of steps will conduct to a spacious entrance-hall, above which will be the chapel. In this block there will be the stewards' offices, and rooms for resident medical officers. The hospital will consist in all of eight blocks, the first of which, or that nearest to Westminster Bridge, will be called the administrative block, and will be devoted to offices for general management and control; part of it will be fitted up as a treasurer's residence, with a separate approach from Westminster Bridge. The pavilions are placed at a distance of 125 ft. from each other; the centre court, or that corresponding to the front of the entrance-hall and chapel, will be increased to 200 ft. There will be accommodation between the second and third blocks for the Nightingale Training Institution. The last block is for the medical school, and will be built on an entirely different plan. It is situated at the extreme end of the building, close to Lambeth Palace, and separated from the adjacent block by a wider interval. The museums, library, and lecture theatres will be in this block. The six central pavilions comprise the hospital proper. They will all be built on the same plan, though slightly varying in detail. Each will be so constructed as to constitute a complete miniature hospital, with separate kitchens, linen-room, &c.; so that in the event of hospital fever, erysipelas, or other contagious malady occurring in one block, screens can be drawn across the corridors, and the intervening sashes removed from the windows. Each ward occupies the entire width of the building, so that there will be ample light and ventilation. The length of each ward is 120 ft., and the width 28 ft. The windows are arranged alternately with the beds. The end lights communicate with the external balconies towards the river, where patients will be allowed to sit in fine weather. Small wards for two beds are provided in each block for the reception of special cases. The lavatories, &c., are cut off from the ward by intercepting lobbies. There will be lifts to each ward. This description does not apply to block No. 7, for contagious diseases, where there will be a central staircase, with two wards on each flat. The blocks will be connected by a long corridor, extending from one end of the building to the other. At the back of the corridor, though connected with it, will be a number of low buildings, corresponding to the blocks in front; these are intended to be used as waiting-rooms, dispensary department, &c. Buildings will be erected on this side of the corridor between the larger blocks, corresponding to the open spaces in front, to be used as operating theatres and officers' residences.

Altogether, as at present designed, the new St. Thomas's Hospital is likely to be one of the best adapted and finest structures of its kind in the kingdom; and, while making a splendid addition to our great metropolitan charities, it will make an equally welcome addition to our fine metropolitan buildings, and just where one is most needed.

BAPTISM OF THE AUSTRIAN PRINCESS.

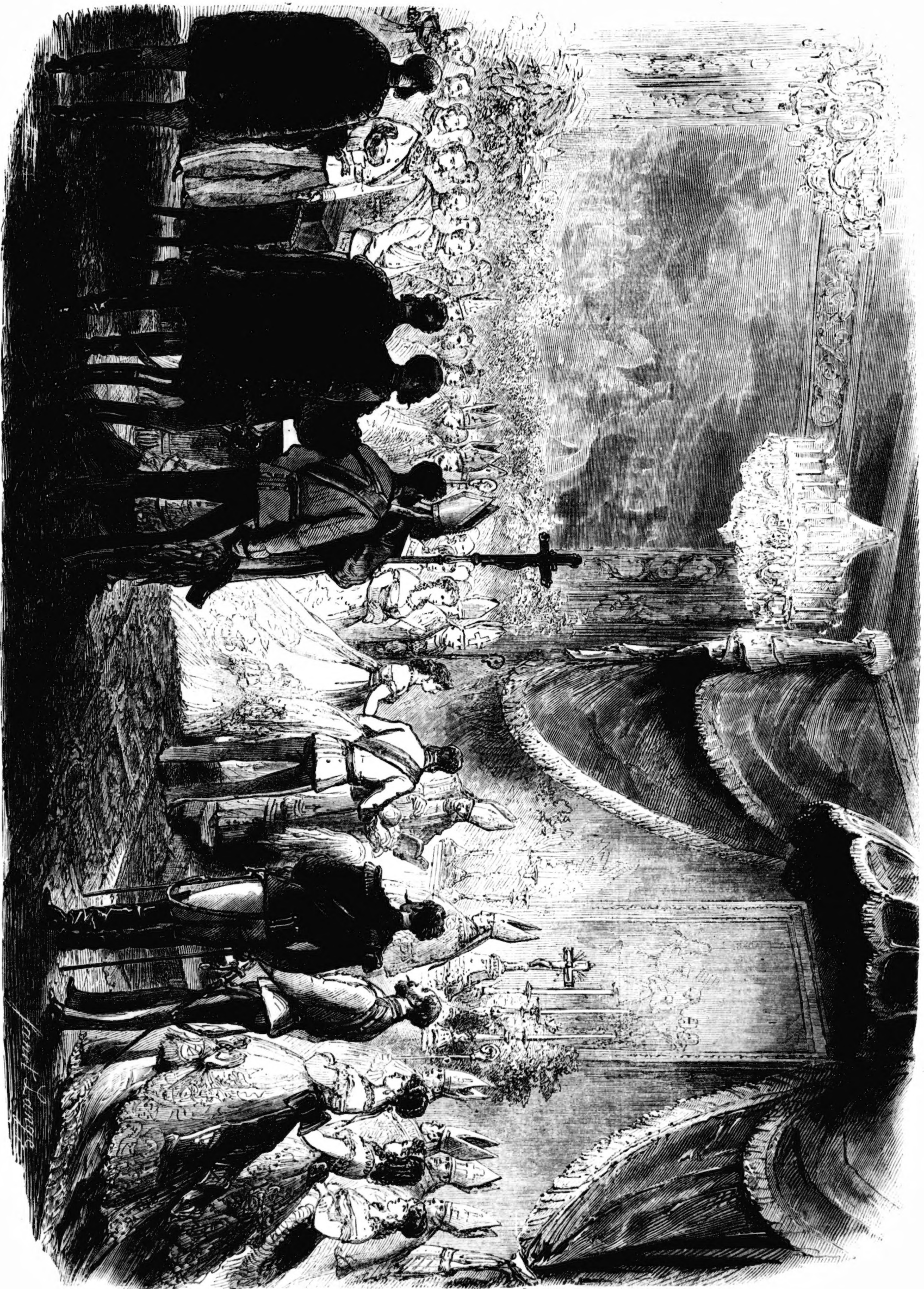
BUDA-PESTH was *en fête* during several days last month, and there was good reason for it, for on the 22nd a Royal child was born in the palace of the Kings of Hungary at Buda—an event which has not happened since the days of the last indigenous King of Hungary. Three hundred and twenty-eight years ago John Sigismund, son of John Zapolski, the rival of Ferdinand I. of Austria, first saw the light of day from that fair hill overlooking the broad Danube and the wide Hungarian plain beyond. Better for him and the whole land had he never seen it, for his life was little else than a desperate struggle for sham Royalty, and that struggle the cause and beginning of a period of humiliation and misery during which more than one half of Hungary and all Transylvania groaned under Turkish vassalage, while the other half suffered not less under the arbitrary sway of the great territorial lords, so that at the end of this period people and country had sunk back again into a state of barbarism. Involuntarily, one remembers the difference between then and now. The star of Hungary, after reaching its zenith under the popular King Matthias Corvinus, and shedding its lustre over Europe as an asylum of science and art, had been fast declining, till after the disastrous battle of Mohacs its last ray disappeared, and long darkness followed, a period of struggles among rival pretenders. The birth of the last Royal child marked the beginning of internal strife and foreign rule; the birth of the Princess on April 22 coincides with another rise of the star of Hungary; another long strife has been closed, the result of which has been to give back to Hungary that position of an independent State which was, indeed, her right, but which she had claimed so long in vain, and to emancipate her from that influence which has, if not in form, at any rate in reality, disposed of her destinies.

The event was made doubly interesting by the conviction, which has penetrated high and low, that the unwavering sympathy and the unceasing exertions of the Royal mother had contributed not a little to bring about this happy issue, and that in her the people of Hungary, so long the stepchild of the dynasty, has, at last, itself found a loving mother. That true popular instinct, which is rarely mistaken, feels that with her that maternal title by which custom marks the relation of Queens and Empresses towards their people is not an empty phrase, but, indeed, the expression of the closest and most intimate relation which human nature knows. It required a woman's delicate feeling to choose such a way to draw the link which exists between the people of Hungary, and their Queen, if possible, closer than it had been before. The child which she bore was to be a true child of Hungary; its very first glance into the world was to fall on this fair land; it was to draw in the air of Hungary with its first breath, and drink in love for its birth-place with the mother's milk; the first sound which its ears should hear, and the first impression which its infant mind was to receive, were to be Hungarian. Some little disappointment was experienced, it seems, that the child was a girl and not a boy, as the Hungarians would have felt a special pride in possessing a native Prince. Fate ruled otherwise, however, and the people are now contented with matters as they are. The infant Princess was baptised in the cathedral at Ofen on the 25th ult., receiving the names of Marie-Mathilde. There was no special display of pomp on the occasion, the christening, according to the newspapers, having being performed "with the ceremonies usual in connection with such events."



EXPERIMENTS WITH TORPEDOES AT HYERES, FRANCE.

From the "Illustrated Times,"
May 16, 1868.



BAPTISM OF THE INFANT AUSTRIAN PRINCESS, MARIE MATHILDE, AT OFEN.

TORPEDO EXPERIMENTS AT HYERES.

The latest experiments in the French marine service have recently been concluded in the roadstead formed by the bare rocky islets at Hyères, about forty miles from Marseilles. They consisted of the trials of submarine torpedoes, designed to blow up or to disable an enemy's vessels by being exploded from a distance. In the present instance the communication was from an apparatus in the rocks, and at a signal hoisted from the gun-ship, *Louis XIV.*, the torpedo was instantaneously fired. Our engraving represents the effect of one of the torpedoes, charged with 500 kilogrammes of powder, and anchored seven metres deep at the bottom of the sea. Immediately an immense body of water like a conical cap rose to a great height, carrying with it a mass of sand and mud from the sea bed, while several smaller jets of water seemed to spout from the base of the great volume. A severe shock was felt by the persons on the rocks when the water was forced upward, and the same concussion was experienced on board the vessel at the considerable distance of 900 metres—a shock supposed to have been communicated by the anchor chain from the bottom of the sea.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 331.

SKULKING, AND ITS RESULTS.

WHEN the House assembled on Thursday, the 7th inst., with the important business of considering and deciding upon Gladstone's second and third resolutions before it, outsiders thought that the war would be renewed and continue through several nights. But, after Mr. Gladstone had formally moved the first resolution, Mr. Hardy, the Home Secretary, on behalf of the Government, hoisted the white flag—some said showed the white feather. In plain words, he announced that her Majesty's Government did not intend to discuss or divide upon these two resolutions, which accordingly were peacefully and swiftly passed. And as the Chairman of Committee declared the decision upon each, the Liberal party fired a grand salute of cheers. "We may go away now, then," said many members on both sides, "for it's all over?" But the whips keeping guard at the door replied, "Over? No! There is Aytoun's resolution to be moved, and he means to divide upon it." And so the impatient gentlemen who, tempted by the fine weather, had contemplated a gallop before dinner, had to turn back to join their respective ranks again, or pair. There was, though, no little difficulty about pairing, especially in the Conservative force, for nobody knew—not even the whips—whether the Government meant to support or oppose Aytoun's resolution, or be neuter. The leader, it would appear, had not made up his mind—or, at all events, had issued no word of command. Mr. Aytoun's resolution ran as follows:—

That when the Anglican Church in Ireland is (shall have been, he ought to have written) disestablished and disendowed, it is (will be) right and necessary that the grant to Maynooth and the Regium Donum be discontinued; and that no part of the secularised funds of the Anglican Church, or any State funds whatever, be applied in any way, or under any form, to the endowment or furtherance of the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland, or to the establishment or maintenance of Roman Catholic denominational schools or colleges. This resolution, as our readers, even the least instructed of them, will see, is ungrammatically drawn. But it is not singular in that respect; on the contrary, Parliamentary documents, including Acts of Parliament, are notable for wretched grammar. This, however, by-the-way. There the resolution stood. Will the Government support it? That was the question. Sir James Ferguson, a member of the Government, rose and argued in its favour; but Sir James, though a member of the Government, is not in the Cabinet; his voice, therefore, went for little. The chief was dumb and opened not his mouth; neither did any of his colleagues pronounce. Will they support the resolution? No, clearly they will not do that. Poor men! they were in a strait, or what our American brethren would call a "fix." Gladly would they support this resolution, for it is, in truth, a no-Popery resolution, and the no-Popery cry is what they must rely upon, you know, at the next election. "Our beloved Queen and no Popery!" "But, then, if we support this resolution, how are we to 'level up' by the endowment of the Roman Catholic college?" Were ever Cabinet Ministers in such a dilemma? It soon oozed out that Government would neither support nor oppose Aytoun, and then at least half the Conservative party rushed away; and hence the smallness of the numbers in the division. And what did the Government really do at last? Well, almost to a man the Ministers, when the division was called, ignobly slunk away, amidst cheers, or rather jeers—jeering cheers—through the back door into the division lobby, and thence into the Ministers' room, and there they remained skulking until the division was over. The Conservatives generally had thought that, by the help of this motion of Aytoun's, they would get Gladstone on the hip. "We, of course, shall support it. We know that many of the Liberals will join us, and it is on the cards that we shall beat Gladstone at last." But when they saw the hesitation of the Government, they knew the game was up. They were beaten by more than two to one. It was a sad sight, that melancholy procession of the Cabinet with its chief at its head. We never saw the like of it before. Defeat after a well-fought battle is no dishonour. Retreat is often good policy, and commendable; but skulking is disgraceful. After the division the procession returned, and this time was greeted with loud laughter. What a humiliating position for a Cabinet! Not merely to be beaten, but to be laughed at, scorned, despised! But the Government, Disraeli especially, got what they deserved, and no more. He dug a ditch and tumbled into it himself. He plotted to damage his opponent, and was hoist with his own petard.

A MASTERLY LEADER.

How different was the conduct of the leader of the Opposition! Gladstone was, to the eye of the spectator, in a critical position. It has been insidiously whispered about that Gladstone means, and has meant all along, to endow Popery; nay, that he is himself half a Papist. This insidious rumour has gone far and wide. The leprous distilment has been poured into the ears of his followers and some of the weaker sort of Liberals—the weak-kneed brethren, as they have been called—with obvious effect; and we rather think that Mr. Aytoun's resolution was one of its fruits. "We must take care of Gladstone, bind him hard and fast, or else, depend upon it, some of this Irish Church property will go to the Papists." This, or the like of it, we have often heard of late whispered about in undertones. And yet there is no ground for this suspicion. Gladstone has given no hint, nor sought approaching to a hint, that he means to do anything of the sort. But it is to Gladstone's conduct on this occasion that we wish to call attention. We watched with scrutinising eye and ear the whole of the fight that night, and we have to report that his leading was at once honest, open, courageous, and masterly. He boldly met the proposal of Mr. Aytoun, criticised it, analysed it, and, at the risk of being misunderstood, would not surrender a foot of ground. Gladstone had to make several speeches that night in support of his own resolutions and in opposition to Aytoun's obtrusive motion; and, though he has often been more passionately eloquent he never spoke with more ability and success. His speech against Aytoun's resolution was like the march of a triumphant conqueror. And how his party cheered him! Clearly the party was united that evening, and clearly they were once again proud (as they well might be) of their leader. The division, though, was the crowning triumph. His party, notwithstanding the insidious character of the resolution, voted for him almost to a man.

A CLEVER MOVE.

And now let us notice a masterly move upon the chessboard made by Mr. Samuel Whitbread, the member for Bedford, by which he checkmated all those who insidiously whisper about that Gladstone wishes to endow Popery. Mr. Whitbread, in the heat of the debate, quietly rose and moved this amendment to Aytoun's resolution:—

That all the words after the word "that" be omitted, in order to add these words: "when legislative effect shall have been given to the first resolution of this Committee, with respect to the Established Church of Ireland, it is right and necessary that the grant to Maynooth and the Regium Donum be discontinued."

This Gladstone promptly accepted; of course he did, for this is precisely what he meant all along to do. And, after the defeat of Aytoun's proposal, the Committee passed the resolution thus amended unanimously; and so now it will go forth to the country that, whilst the Conservative Government proposed to level up by endowing a Catholic University, Gladstone has bound himself not only to abolish the Regium Donum but to disendow Maynooth. We know not whether Mr. Whitbread acted in concert with his leader, but anyhow this was a very clever move. Indeed, never was a party led in more beautiful style than Gladstone led the Liberals that night. He was beset with foes—enemies in the front, an enemy in the garb of a friend on his flank; but in three or four hours he had defeated them all, and carried both his resolutions, with no amendment except that of Mr. Whitbread, which added to the completeness of his victory. Well might his followers, when Mr. Dodson left the chair, salute their General with a burst of enthusiastic cheers. We have not mentioned the amendment proposed by that impetuous Protestant zealot, Mr. Greene, the Bury St. Edmunds brewer. He wanted to tack on to Mr. Whitbread's amendment these words—"And that no part of the endowment of the Irish-Anglican Church be applied to the institutions of other religious communions." But he failed on a division. Institutions! What is an institution? A school is certainly an institution; the chaplaincy of a gaol is an institution. Institution is anything that is instituted. There was a short, sharp discussion upon this proposal, and it is worthy of notice that Disraeli and his Cabinet voted for it—albeit it was very similar to that of Mr. Aytoun, from which they skulked away.

THE FAMOUS ENCOUNTER.

And now we come to the event of the evening, which has set so many pens scribbling, tongues wagging, geese sibilating, decent, dull people sermonising, and hypocrites canting, as if the two parties that night had got to fistfights on the floor—Bright punching Disraeli's head, Disraeli flooring Bright, Lord John Manners tearing Gladstone's hair, and Gladstone returning the compliment by "fibbing" the noble Lord's "nob"; or, at all events, as if some new and altogether unprecedented and most disgraceful row had occurred. The event happened in this wise. Mr. Gladstone, the resolutions having been passed, quietly rose to move in due form that they be reported to the House; and he and all of us thought that this formal motion would pass *sub silentio*, little expecting that Disraeli, having refused to fight when occasion offered, would say a word. When the battle was raging he and his brilliant staff around him skulked; and now that his forces have been routed let him quietly depart from the field. It would have been wise of him to have done so. But this it seems he could not do. He had a shot reserved, and, sullenly rising from his seat, he fired it full in the face of his triumphant foes:—

I do not rise (he said) to oppose the reporting of these resolutions; but I think what has occurred to-night will indicate to the House what will occur in future, and that those who have introduced these resolutions have only introduced into this country the elements of confusion.

Elements of confusion introduced into the country! Elements of confusion! This was more than Mr. Bright could endure, and straightway he leaped to his feet, and, in reply to this parting shot, delivered one of the most eloquent, scathing, and rasping speeches that we have ever heard in the House of Commons. Mr. Bright had spoken twice during the evening, and spoken like a statesman—calmly and argumentatively. Indeed, there had been very little acrimony hitherto in the discussion. There had been noise enough; cheering and counter-cheering, laughing, and uproarious shouts of "Divide, divide!" when good Mr. Pim, the member for Dublin, insisted upon speaking when the hungry members wanted to go to dinner; but there had been no anger, except now and then the slightest flicker; and now, when all was over, that the commander-in-chief of the Conservative forces should deliberately turn his gun round and send a shot into the faces of those before whom he had so lately quailed, was intolerable. Bright rarely says a harsh word in the House of Commons; and, though he can be angry,

He carries anger as the flint bears fire;
That, much enforced, shows a hasty spark,
And straight is cold again.

But this shot in his face had thoroughly roused him; not only struck out a spark, but blown it to a flame. Lord John Manners told us that this speech had been carefully prepared and laid by for use. This is simply silly. That Mr. Bright does prepare his speeches there cannot be a doubt. Every great speaker prepares his speeches; but they little know Mr. Bright who fancy that he could have prepared such a speech as this. No; it was, in the strictest sense of the word, extempore, as extempore as a blow which a man suddenly insulted, turning swiftly round, hurls at his insulters. And what a speech it was! Some member once called Wilberforce "The honourable and religious member;" whereupon Wilberforce, usually so calm and careful of speech, rose and delivered one of the most biting, sarcastic harangues that the House had ever heard. "That speech," said one who heard it, "surprised me. I had no idea that Wilberforce had such power of sarcasm." "It is surprising," said another; "but to me this is more surprising—that, having such powers, he so seldom uses them." And we may say the same of Mr. Bright. It is, indeed, surprising that, having such weapons at command, he should so seldom use them. The speech was immensely cheered. Indeed, when Mr. Bright talked of the Prime Minister putting the Sovereign to the front, the cheering was enthusiastic, wild, and so prolonged that it seemed as if it never would cease. Indeed, when it did end, it was clearly the lungs of the members and not their enthusiasm that failed. When our great orator sat down Lord John Manners, who had, as he eyed Bright through his glass, been wriggling and writhing for some time, giving all the House evidence that the punishment told, gallantly and chivalrously leaped up to reply. And, in truth, the noble Lord spoke with great power; but, alas! it was only power of lung, mere articulate breath, producing concussions upon the air; but, like the firing of an unshot gun, doing no mischief. His Lordship thought, in his impetuosity, laid himself open to a terrific blow from Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Bright had spoken of the proposal of the Government to endow the Catholic Church. Lord John replied that he was not aware of such a proposal. Whereupon, Gladstone quoted these words from a speech made by Lord Stanley:—"There will not, I believe, be any objection to make all Churches equal, but that result must be attained by elevation and not by depression"—elevation by endowing the Catholic Church, and not depression by disendowing the Protestant. This is evidently the meaning, my Lord, though, perhaps, you did not see it; and then the leader of the Liberal party continued in this sarcastic, cutting strain, "At present I enjoy the rare advantage of enlightening a Cabinet Minister as to the intention of his colleagues." One wonders what Disraeli, as he sat there grim and dark, thought of this escapade of his patrician First Commissioner—wished him at Jericho, or Belvoir Castle, one would say.

DISRAELI.

When Mr. Disraeli rose he appeared mortified and angry; and no wonder, for the evening's proceedings must have been anything but satisfactory to him. First, he had been obliged formally, on those two resolutions, to concede a victory, without a fight, to his great opponent. To an old political combatant like Disraeli, who loves fighting, perhaps, better than victory, this must have been very exasperating. Then there was that skulking provision out at the back door, with no result but jeers, and sneers, and mocking laughter. Again, that blunder of his "noble friend" the First Commissioner of Works vexed him; and, lastly, here is this tremendous dressing from Bright. Was ever Prime Minister in such a case? Still, it is not too much to say that he courageously made head against the tide of adversity; and, though at first he was languid and ineffective, and when he came to notice Bright's attack he could do little more than swaggar, he got clear of the difficulties of the night at last, with no damage except to his reputation as an able and adroit leader of his party, and this certainly was seriously injured. But he kept his office, and men say he will yet wriggle through the Session.

ANOTHER CAPITAL SPEAKER.

The only other specially notable event that we are called upon to notice is the emergence out of the crowd of another excellent speaker—to wit, Mr. Winterbotham, the member for Stroud, who lately entered the House as the successor to Mr. George Ponlett Scrope, who retired after thirty-four years' service. Mr. Winterbotham is a young man, son of a banker at Stroud, a barrister and a Nonconformist. And now what shall we say of his début? We cannot say much, for space fails. It was, then, a success—nay, more, it was the most successful début that we have known for many a year. Mr. Winterbotham sits on the Liberal side, of course. No stars rise now in the opposite hemisphere.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MAY 8.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord LYVEDEN called attention to the case of Sir Charles Darling, and complained of the inconsistency of the Duke of Buckingham in having sanctioned the vote of money by the Legislature of the colony of Victoria to Lady Darling after he, like Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Cardwell, had refused to do so.

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM admitted the inconsistency, but defended himself on the ground that it was not worth while to continue a contest with the Legislature of one of our most important colonies.

This policy was severely criticised by the Duke of Argyll, Earl Carnarvon, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Earl Grey; and defended by the Lord Chancellor. Eventually the matter dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PAYMENT OF THE ARMY.

Mr. PERCY WYNDHAM referred to the good effects which had attended the recent augmentation of pay to the rank and file of the Army, and particularly its influence in inducing the men to re-enlist in large numbers, and suggested that a further boon might with advantage be conferred by substituting a system of weekly in lieu of daily payments to those non-commissioned officers and soldiers whose previous conduct might warrant the extension of such an indulgence.

Sir J. PAKINGTON did not deny that there might be some advantage in making a change of the kind, and promised to give the recommendation his best attention.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

The subject of turnpike trusts gave rise to a discussion, which had the effect of eliciting from Mr. Secretary HARDY an undertaking to introduce the Annual Continuance Bill for this year at the earliest possible day, and that any cases of expired Acts which might be brought before the House should be referred to a Select Committee. The right hon. gentleman also intimated that he had prepared a general bill relating to turnpike trusts; but until he saw that it had a chance of receiving the assent of the House he should not introduce it.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

Mr. O'BRIEN then directed attention to the plans upon which the fortifications for the defence of the dockyards and naval arsenals of the United Kingdom and of the colonies are being constructed, which led to a long discussion, in the course of which opinions were expressed to the effect that fixed fortifications were a great mistake, and that floating iron-clad monitors would be a much more effectual protection to our coasts, harbours, and dockyards.

MONDAY, MAY 11.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The LORD CHANCELLOR pointed out that even if the bankruptcy bills passed through that House there was no possibility of their getting through the Commons. He therefore moved the withdrawal of all the bills relating to the subject.

The other business done was a discussion in Committee of the Railways Regulation Bill, in which several amendments were introduced; the third reading of the Capital Punishment Within Prisons Bill, and the pushing a stage forward of several other bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SUPPLY.—THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Captain MACKINNON drew attention to certain alleged deficiencies in the iron-clad fleet. Describing the performances of various ships, he contended that they were faulty, inferior, and retrograde. He frankly acquitted the present Admiralty, however, of all blame.

Mr. SAMUDA followed with some comments upon a Parliamentary return relating to the designs for war ships, furnished by private shipbuilding firms on an invitation from the Admiralty, and the course taken by the Admiralty in respect to them.

Mr. CORRY offered a few remarks in explanation and in defence of his department, after which the House went into Committee, and the right hon. gentleman made his annual exposition of the Navy Estimates. The total sum required for the service of the year was £10,972,988, being practically the same amount as was voted last year. Considering the present state of the public finances, in connection with the expedition to Abyssinia, it was the opinion of Ministers that it would be unadvisable to ask the House for a larger vote on this occasion; but under these circumstances the Admiralty had had to decide in what manner they could best appropriate the sum thus limited for the advantage of the Navy, and they had unanimously determined that as large a proportion as possible should be applied to the construction of armour-plated ships. In concluding his statement the right hon. gentleman claimed the credit for the Estimates that they were framed with a due regard to once to economy and efficiency; and moved that the sum of £3,036,634 be voted for the wages of seamen and marines coming in course of payment during the current financial year. The statement occupied nearly three hours in the delivery, but, although full of interesting details, a corresponding interest was not manifested on the part of the House, for, throughout the whole time, there was seldom more than thirty members present.

TUESDAY, MAY 12.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

EDUCATION BILLS.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH laid upon the table a bill to suspend appointments in endowed grammar schools, and intimated that the Government measure on education would probably not be proceeded with this Session.

The United Parishes (Scotland) Bill was read the second time, and the Industrial Schools (Ireland) Bill was passed through Committee.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY AND PALACE OF JUSTICE.

Lord HARDINGE having put a question with respect to the designs for the new National Gallery, none of which, he remarked, had been considered worthy of adoption by the Commission.

The Earl of MALMESBURY stated that, on receiving the report, the Government communicated with the trustees, who had submitted a report on which plans for the new gallery had been prepared, but the architect had not yet been appointed. In reply to Lord Denman, that the delay in proceeding with the designs for the Palace of Justice had arisen from the objection of the competing architects to the amalgamation of the designs. The question had been referred to the arbitration of the Attorney-General, whose decision had not yet been pronounced.

INTERNATIONAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Earl FORTESCUE directed attention to the report of the International conference on weights, measures, and coins, and complained of the legal standards of this country, more especially on the ground that the greatest commercial nations had adopted the decimal and metric system.

The Earl of MALMESBURY did not object to the publication of the report, but he warned Lord Fortescue that legislation on the question would be most difficult.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

The Earl of MAYO, replying to a question of Sir C. O'Loughlin, stated that he hoped to be able in a few days to produce the draught of the proposed charter for a Roman Catholic University in Ireland, and gave an assurance that no steps would be taken with reference to the charter until the House was in possession of the correspondence on the subject.

THE IRISH CHURCH.—HER MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

Lord ROYSTON, Comptroller of the Household, brought up the reply of her Majesty to the Address of the House relating to the Irish Church. The Royal answer said:—"Relying on the wisdom of my Parliament, I desire that my interest in the temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland in Ireland may not stand in the way of the consideration by Parliament of any measure relating thereto that may be introduced in the present Session."

The reading of the Message was followed by loud cheers and Mr. GLADSTONE gave notice that he would next day ask leave to bring in a bill to prevent, for a limited time, any new appointments in the Church of Ireland, and to restrain for the same period, in certain respects, the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

AUDITING PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

A motion of Mr. DILLWYN, that the auditors of public accounts on behalf of the House of Commons ought to be independent of the Executive Government and directly responsible to the House, and that, inasmuch as the appointment, salaries, and pensions of the officers constituting the audit were under the control of the Treasury, the system imperatively called for revision, led to some discussion, in the course of which the Chancellor of

the Exchequer defended the system of audit, which, he argued, supplied a proper check, and, on the whole, worked well. The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

BURDENS ON REAL PROPERTY.

Sir M. LOPES then moved an abstract resolution, to the effect that, inasmuch as the local charges on real property had of late years much increased, and were annually increasing, it was neither just nor politic that all these burdens should be levied exclusively upon this description of property, which gave rise to a long discussion. At its conclusion, the motion was withdrawn.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The second reading of the Weights and Measures (Metric System) Bill, moved by Mr. Ewart and seconded by Mr. Graves, was met by Mr. B. HOPE with an amendment that the bill be read the second time that day six months, on the ground that it was adverse to the interests of the poor man, who, he said, would never be able to understand the metric system, no matter how far it might be based upon strictly philosophical principles.

After some discussion, the House divided, when the second reading was carried by 217 to 65. It was understood, however, that the bill would not be further proceeded with at present.

UNIVERSITY TESTS.

Mr. COLERIDGE, in moving the second reading of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Bill, explained that all the measure did was to remove restrictions upon freedom of action by the same authority that had imposed them. He denied that it was an attempt to seize the property of a people, and declared that the arguments against the bill were addressed to case prejudices and were altogether unsupported by facts and history.

Mr. WALPOLE, who moved as an amendment that the bill be read the second time on that day six months, contended that the existing system at the Universities was not a practical grievance to the Disenters. He also argued against the expediency of introducing to the governing and teaching body of the various colleges persons of different and even antagonistic religious opinions. From such a proceeding nothing but injury could ensue to the mind of the youth of this country. Moreover, a greater blow would be inflicted upon the Church of England, and the effects must prove highly detrimental to the convictions and feelings of the people.

Before the debate was concluded the time arrived which is fixed by the rules of the House for suspending all debate on disputed subjects, and it was accordingly adjourned.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved for leave to bring in his bill to prevent, for a limited time, new appointments in the Church of Ireland, and to restrain for the same period, in certain respects, the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland; but, Mr. Newdegate objecting, the motion was, for the same reason that had brought the debate on the preceding bill to a premature close, postponed.

THURSDAY, MAY 14.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

RELIGIOUS, &c., BUILDINGS (SITES) BILL.

Lord CRANWORTH, in moving the second reading of this bill, explained its object, which is to abolish the necessity of enrolling in Chancery deeds conveying the sites of chapels, mechanics' institutions, &c.

Lord RUSSELL approved the principle of the bill, and suggested that the bill should be read the second time, and when it was in Committee he proposed to offer some amendments.

The bill was read the second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BOUNDARY BILL.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Boundary Bill, Mr. GLADSTONE said it was to be regretted that the bill had not undergone a discussion on the second reading, for it was clear that such a bill could only be passed by a general agreement on the part of the House. The duty of the Boundary Commissioners was a very difficult and delicate one, for the House had given them no instructions whatever as to the principle on which they were to perform that duty, and they were therefore greatly indebted to them for the care and diligence with which they had discharged their arduous task. He believed it was a mistake to have tied the Commissioners down not to inquire into the restriction of the boroughs, which in some cases was so desirable that the question would have to be disposed of in another Session. Many memorials had been presented to the House, and it was their duty to attentively consider their request; but if they were to take all the boroughs *seriatim* the bill could not be passed by June 10, the latest day on which it could become available this year. It would therefore be desirable to adopt the suggestion of the member for Oldham; and, leaving out the case of the old boroughs, or at least of those about which there was any contention, they could deal with them more leisurely, and confine their attention at present to the consideration of the case of the new boroughs.

Mr. DISRAELI thought the House ought to adopt the recommendations of the Commissioners, otherwise it would be found that, if, after a great deal of trouble, the report of the Commissioners was taken no notice of, it would be very difficult to obtain gentlemen to undertake the responsibility. This was not a Government measure, but the Government acted as the trustees of Parliament. He could not consider this bill a party question under any circumstances. He considered it would be very difficult to say which party would be more affected by the adoption of the Commissioners' report. It was most desirable that this bill should be passed as early as possible, and, if it could not be passed by ordinary means, he thought there were some means of legislation that could be adopted, as last year—namely, by resorting to morning sittings.

Mr. BRIGHT said great party results were expected from the skillful manipulation of the boroughs, but he did not place any faith in these expectations. If the case of the boroughs to which objection was made was referred to a Select Committee he had no doubt that Committee would make a report satisfactory to both sides of the House.

Mr. NEWDEGATE did not approve of the proposition.

Mr. ROEBUCK thought that party spirit would be inoperative if the question was referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. R. GURNEY said the Commission were quite willing to attend to any suggestion from the House.

Mr. DISRAELI, having heard the opinions expressed by several hon. members, said he should have pleasure in according to their wishes and consenting to the appointment of a Select Committee, which should furnish evidence from time to time.

After some further discussion,

Mr. GLADSTONE did not quite understand whether the Committee was to report on reserved cases or to report generally. His opinion was that the Committee ought to report on reserved cases; but he was desirous to see the question fairly settled.

Mr. G. HARDY was willing to make the reference of cases to the Committee as far as possible.

Mr. BRIGHT suggested that the Committee should be seven in number.

Mr. LOWE hoped the House would not come to any decision that night as to the appointment and duties of the Committee.

The House went into Committee on the Boundary Bill *pro forma*, and reported progress.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

AN EXTENSIVE MOUNTAIN-SLIP took place a few days back in the village of Oberliten, canton of Glaris, in Switzerland. The inhabitants, warned in time, had left their houses, which, for the most part, have been overwhelmed. Large masses continue to fall, accompanied by loud reports.

A TRAIN OF FORTY WAGGONS from Upper Italy, on the railway between Bologna and Florence, was descending the Apennines at so great a speed that its weight overpowered the break-power attached to it. The engineer and conductor made what signals of distress they could, and a pointman at one of the stations, guessing what had occurred, had the presence of mind to turn the train off the main line up a steep gradient which led to a stone quarry high up on the mountain. The impetus acquired by the train was thus happily checked, and the lives of those in it saved.

GROWTH OF CORAL AT THE SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.—The report of the Civil Commissioner of this dependency of Mauritius, accompanying the annual bluebook, after mentioning that in all new buildings masonry work in coral is wholly superseding wood, which is scarce, calls attention to the rapidity with which the coral all round this group of islands is growing. The difference from the soundings taken by Captain Owen, in the survey of 1825, is very great. Speaking of Port Victoria, the commissioner says that in the inner basin, the triangulation of which was made four years ago by the master of the *Orestes*, almost on the spot marked as the best and most secure anchorage for vessels of war, and soundings given at seven fathoms, the coral is now within two and a half fathoms of the surface, not leaving water enough for the larger vessels of the East African squadron, such as the *Highflyer*. The bank extending from Frigate Island to Eagle Island has much increased, especially when passing half way between Mahé and Silhouette, the ordinary course for ships. In many places six, eight, or ten fathoms only are now found where thirty-nine and forty are marked upon the chart. The same thing is observed on all the banks between Seychelles and Mauritius. Coetivry is very much larger than is marked on the chart, and the soundings very much less. In heavy weather the sea will break. The Fortune Bank has greatly expanded. Sayed de Malha is becoming dangerous, and is likely, before many years elapse, to appear above the surface. It is suggested that these waters, especially such portions as are frequently crossed, should be re-surveyed.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

(In all cases to be paid in advance.)

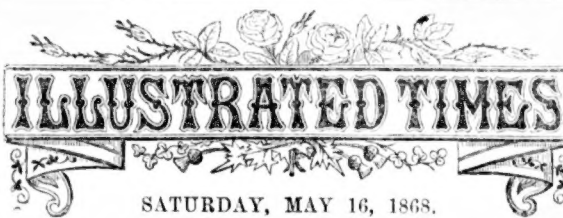
Stamped Edition, to go free by post.

Three Months, 4s. 4d.; Six Months, 8s. 8d.; Twelve Months, 17s. 4d.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to THOMAS FOX, Strand Branch.

Four Stamps should be sent for Single Copies.

Office: 2, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.



SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1868.

THE ALLEGED IRRELIGION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

A GREAT deal has been said of late about the irreligion of the working classes—by which phrase the artisan order of handworkers is especially indicated. Sermons have been preached about it; essays have been written and conferences held on the subject; and now the Archdeacon of Middlesex has made it the leading theme of a charge to the clergy under his supervision. We are, we confess, getting a little impatient of the continual reiteration of this accusation from certain quarters—and that, too, in most vague terms. We wish people on this, as on other subjects, would define their meaning a little more distinctly. What do Archdeacon Sinclair and others mean by "irreligion"? Is it negative, or is it positive? Is it theoretical, or is it practical? Does it consist in indifference to spiritual affairs? in rejection of dogmata? in loose, immoral living? in lack of Christian sympathy with, and kindly feeling towards, others? in a disinclination to do justice and love mercy? in absence of attention to the teachings of the clergy and respect for their office and character? or merely in non-attendance at church? Any or all of these things may, from some point of view or other, be deemed irreligion, but they are widely different in their character: some of them, wherever exhibited, indicating positive irreligion; while others have very little to do with the matter.

If, as we suspect is the case, a clergyman's tests of religious character consist in constant attendance at the parish church, in affecting a lively interest in the sayings and doings of the pastor, and a servile reverence for his office and deference to his spiritual pretensions, we believe it must be admitted that those whom Dr. Sinclair calls the working classes are largely amenable to the charge made against them. They don't go to the parish church, and they don't toady the parson. But they may not be really irreligious, for all that. Mere churchgoing and the other things we have mentioned do not, to our mind, and we dare say to that of the "working classes," constitute religion; and, even if they did, there are other places of worship besides the parish churches, and other ministers of religion besides the clergymen of the Established Church; and the working classes may, and do, attend such places and listen to such teachers in large numbers.

If by irreligion is meant doubt regarding or even rejection of certain officially recognised dogmas, we must refuse to admit the correctness of the designation. Ere men can be justly condemned for refusing to receive dogmas, two things are necessary—first, that the dogmas must be reasonable and acceptable in themselves; and, next, that they must be reasonably and acceptably presented. And it may very well be that many persons think that neither condition is fulfilled in the doctrines and teachers of the State Church.

Again, if the alleged irreligion is shown by lack of respect for and deference to those teachers, the fault may, and we believe does, lie more with the clergy than with those who decline their ministrations. Ere a minister of religion can hope to make himself acceptable to his flock, that flock must feel that his sympathies are with them, that their interests are his, and that, in discharging his functions, he looks to their welfare mainly, and not to his own advancement in wealth, position, power, and influence. He must teach religion for the sake of religion itself and for the sake of the eternal welfare of those he addresses. He must not be thinking of benefices when he affects to be striving to save souls. He must renounce all considerations of personal advantage; he must not take heed of scrip and scrippage; he must not be absorbed in intrigues to procure increased pay and power; he must know nothing among the people save his Divine Master and his business. He must, moreover, be earnest in his work; and intelligently and intelligibly earnest. He must thoroughly understand what he teaches, and know how to teach it acceptably. He must both think deeply and feel keenly about the things he speaks of. Are the bulk of the clergy of the Church of England distinguished by these qualities? and if they are not—as we believe they are not, and thereat grieve—is it surprising that they are unsuccessful in their ministrations, and that what they call irreligion prevails among their people? The clergy are deterred from free thought (we do not mean what is called "freethinking"—that is, scepticism) lest free thought should develop itself in free speech; and they are deterred from free speech lest it should entail the penalties attaching to heterodoxy. Hence one class of them take refuge in shallow commonplaces and vain repetitions, while another fly to forms, and ceremonies, and ritual observances. Is either style of thing likely to commend itself to the shrewd observers and keen inquirers to be found among the artisan classes of this country?

Once more, if by irreligion is meant loose, immoral living,

lack of kindness one to another, and a blunted sense of right and just dealing, we deny that the working classes are specially and pre-eminently obnoxious to the charge. We believe they are, as a whole, not one whit worse in these respects than are other classes of the community, if, indeed, in some points, they be not better. The kindness and helpfulness, the charity and forbearance, of the poor to the poor often puts to shame the conduct of the rich to the rich, to say nothing of that of the wealthy to the indigent. That there is much that is wrong, immoral, foolish, imprudent, improvident, intemperate, and ignorant in the character and conduct of the working classes, we know and deplore; but so is there among all orders of society, and we cannot see what good purpose can be served by continually charging these vices exclusively upon one.

Finally, if by irreligion is meant indifference to spiritual things and disregard of future wellbeing, and if these feelings really characterise the working classes, or any class whatever, it is a state of affairs to be deeply lamented. But, whose is the fault? Does the blame rest altogether with the taught and in no degree with the teachers? If an undertaking fails, it must be either because it is impracticable in itself or has been badly conducted. The complaints of the clergy as to the irreligion of their flocks are tantamount to a confession of failure. They have undertaken the duty of teaching the people and making them religious and moral. They confess that they failed to do so; and, like all unsuccessful persons, they seek for the sources of failure in every quarter but the right one—that is, in themselves and their modes of working. We do not say that the responsibility of failure rests solely with the clergy. There are, no doubt, faults on the other side as well. Mankind, whether of the working-class order or not, are somewhat headstrong, intractable beings. But still they may be managed; and if the sheep stray, surely the fault must rest mainly with the shepherds. It cannot be that it is impossible in the very nature of things to make men good, and moral, and religious; for in that case it would be an absurdity to attempt it, and a still greater absurdity to keep up an extensive and costly array of churches and clergymen with the view of accomplishing a confessedly impracticable object. The defect, then, must lie in the nature of the machinery adopted or in the conduct of the engineers entrusted with its working. Which of these is at fault? Is either or both partly to blame? or are they conjointly responsible for the confessed absence of success? We think it lies with the clergy to answer these questions; and we commend them to their serious consideration. Let them consider, too, why it is that the very name of "parson" has come to be a kind of *bête noir* to the poor; why the clergyman is deemed a man to be shunned by the independent and frugal, and to be cringed to, fawned upon, deceived, cheated, sponged upon, and yet hated, by the profligate and the idle. The clergy will be better employed in pondering these things in their minds—in placing themselves more thoroughly *en rapport* with their flocks, and in qualifying themselves truly for the great work they have undertaken—than, with Archdeacon Sinclair, in vituperating the press and blaming the mechanical occupations of the working classes; or, with the Archbishop of Canterbury and the host of other prelates and Church dignitaries who figured at St. James's Hall the other day, in defending, by arguments the inconclusive nature of which the working classes can easily perceive, such institutions as the Irish Church and the exclusively sectarian character of our national Universities.

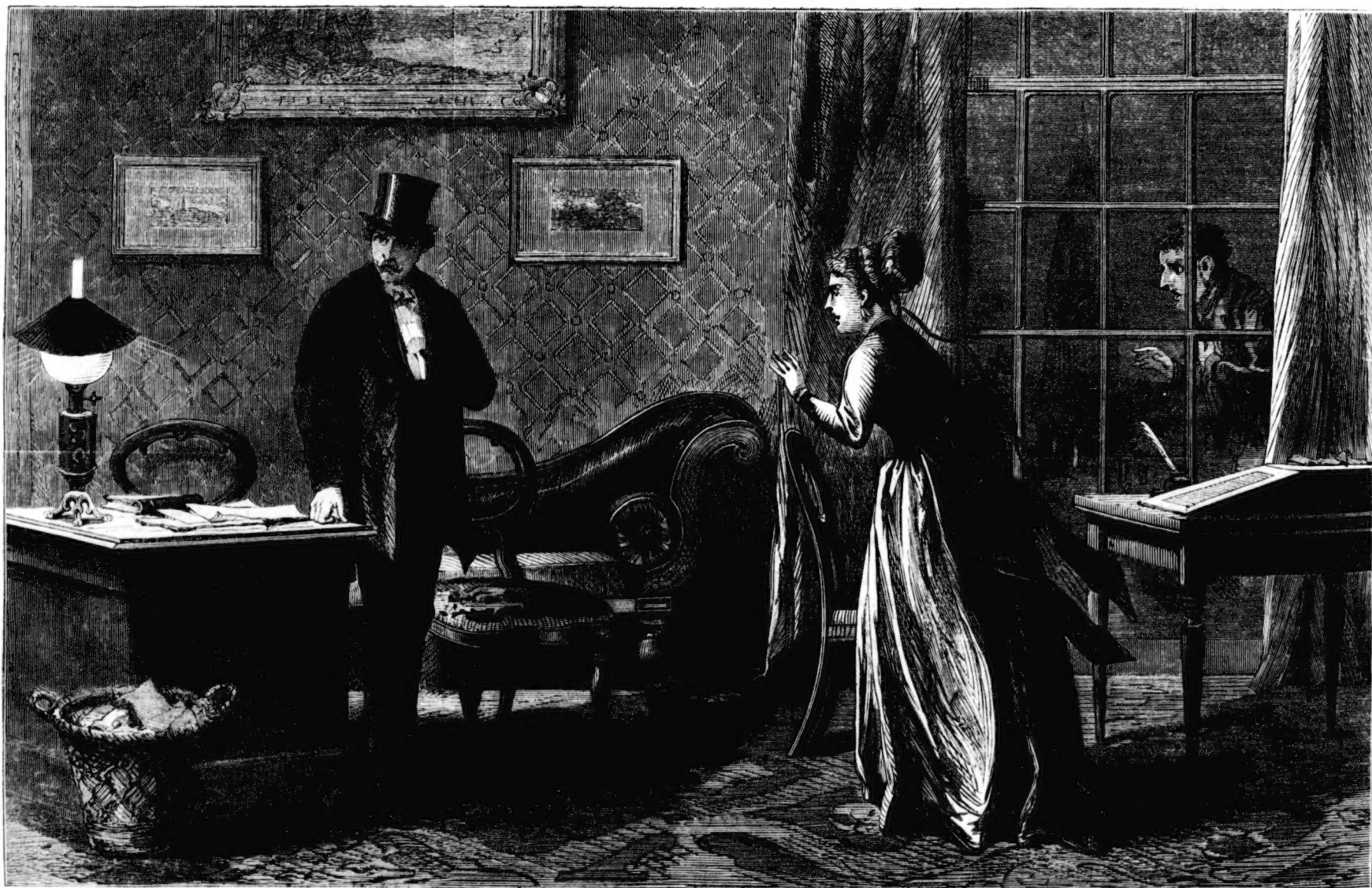
MR. ABSOLON'S PICTURES IN GUY'S HOSPITAL.

Two months ago there were exhibited at the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Pall-mall, ten pictures, which were not only interesting in themselves as reproductions of the works of an admired and well-known painter, but exercised a special attraction in consequence of the purpose to which it was intended to devote them. Mr. John Absolon had offered to the Governors of Guy's Hospital these enlarged examples of his most popular works as decorations for the sick-ward of that noble charity, and it is needless to say that his offer was gladly accepted. These admirable wall decorations are painted in pure water colour mixed with an effectual preservative material, and each of them, with a view to their destination and purpose, is 8 ft. long by about 7 ft. high, the subjects being of that homely and cheerful character for which Mr. Absolon's works are so happily distinguished. Our engraving represents one of the outdoor scenes; and our readers may easily imagine how potent an adjunct such pictures may be to the recovery and solace of the sick; how great a relief to those poor weak or weary eyes that have so long looked upon blank walls and bare floors; how effectual in sustaining that kind of influence which the sick require, and which goes so far to help the other remedial measures adopted for their recovery. We sincerely hope that Mr. Absolon has, by his munificent gift, inaugurated a new means of cure to aid the patient skill and untiring sagacity of the physician, the surgeon, and the sick-nurse. The day cannot, surely, be far distant when in all our hospitals and asylums for the young, the sick, the afflicted and the aged, the cheerful decorations of the wards will be deemed of primary importance.

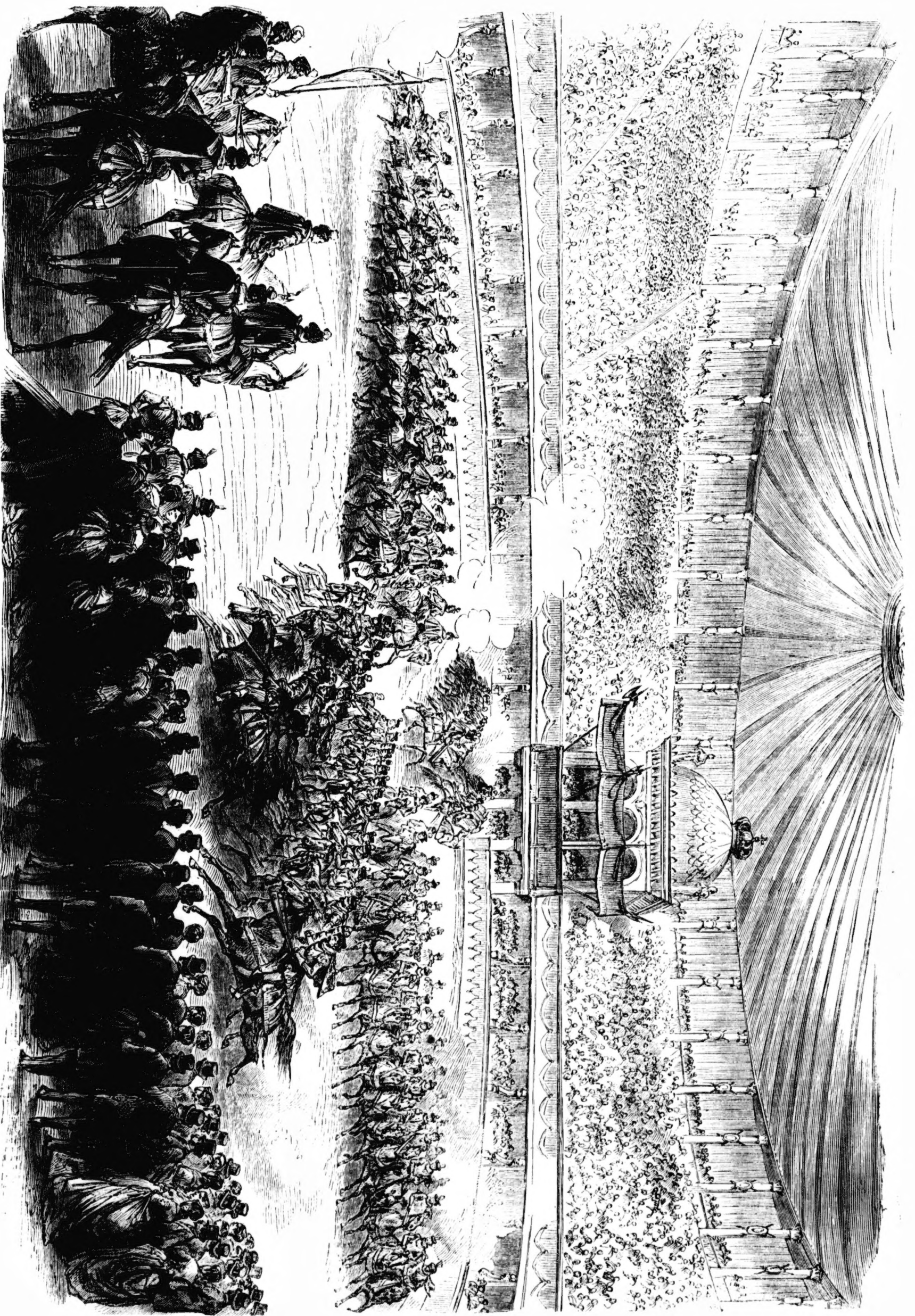
WORKHOUSE DIET.—Dr. Markham, the Poor-Law Inspector, has made a report to the Poor-Law Board, in which he states that at present there is in most of the metropolitan workhouses more or less waste continually going on in staple articles of food, arising from its being either unsuitable in kind, bad in quality, ill cooked, or over abundantly supplied, and the Poor-Law Board has issued to the boards of guardians of the metropolis a new dietary table, together with directions for cooking the several articles of food to be supplied to workhouse inmates. No. 1 diet is for the able bodied:—Breakfast, men and women, 5 oz. of bread; men a pint and a half, and women a pint, of oatmeal porridge. Supper the same quantity of bread and porridge, or a pint and a half of meat broth, instead of the porridge. Dinner—twice a week 5 oz., and women 4½ oz., of cooked meat and 12 oz. of potatoes or other vegetables; twice a week a pint and a half of pea soup and 3 oz. of bread; twice a week, 16 oz. of suet pudding; and once a week, men 24 oz., and women 20 oz. of Irish stew. No. 2 diet, for infirm inmates:—Breakfast: Men 5 oz., and women 4 oz. of bread, ½ oz. of butter, and a pint of tea. Supper the same as for breakfast. Dinner: twice a week, men 4½ oz., and women 4 oz. of cooked mutton, and once a week the same quantity of beef, with 12 oz. of vegetables; once a week 16 oz. of meat pie or pudding; once a week a pint of pea soup and 3 oz. of bread; once a week, men 14 oz. of baked suet pudding or 16 oz. of baked rice pudding; women 14 oz. of baked suet or rice pudding; and once a week the men 24 oz., and women 20 oz. of Irish stew. No. 3, diet, for inmates employed on extra labour.—Breakfast: men and women 6 oz. of bread, ½ oz. of butter, and a pint of tea; and the same for supper. Dinner: five times a week 5 oz. of cooked meat and 12 oz. of potatoes or other vegetables; once a week 24 oz. of Irish stew; and once a week 18 oz. of meat pie.



CARTOON BY ABSOLON FOR GUY'S HOSPITAL.



SCENE FROM "BLACK SHEEP," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.



THE LATE ROYAL MARRIAGE IN ITALY: THE "CAROUSAL" OR TOURNAMENT AT TURIN.

"BLACK SHEEP," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

OUR Theatrical Lounger lately made some remarks upon the dramatised version of Mr. Yates's novel, "Black Sheep," now running at the Olympic Theatre, and a scene from which we have this week engraved. In addition to the comments of our contributor, we copy the following from a contemporary.

"'Black Sheep' is an adaptation, by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, of a novel bearing the same designation, by Mr. Edmund Yates, which at first appeared in weekly instalments in the columns of *All the Year Round*, and was afterwards published in a complete form. Without attempting to analyse the points of resemblance and dissimilarity between the play and the original work, we take the story as presented in its dramatic version, and find it distressingly tragic. Mr. Palgrave Simpson is one of the best of our modern dramatists, and by no means belongs to that numerous class of adapters who, reversing Augustus's architectural achievement in Rome, too often leave that brick which they had found marble. He has assisted Mr. Yates in 'arranging' the novel for the stage, and in so doing he has brought out the sensational situations with all the force and saliency to be expected from so skilful a playwright; but both plot and dialogue move slowly, and there is not sufficient variety either of character or of incident to relieve the intense gloom which so sad a narrative of sin and sorrow is calculated to produce. The interest of the piece is unremittedly sombre, and the subtle complications of the events, adding perplexity to gloom, but serve to deepen the general sense of depression. The particular 'black sheep' whom Mr. Charles Mathews is charged to impersonate is Stewart Routh, a cruel, unconscionable adventurer, who preys remorselessly upon society. Being in desperate straits for money, he lures a Yankee friend, named Philip Deane, under the Adelphi arches, where he robs and murders him. Routh's wife, Harriet, is the fondest, most faithful of wives. She goes through fire and water, and, as Laertes would say, 'gives both worlds to negligence' in her attempt to screen her guilty husband. To promote this object she contrives various devices, one of which is the giving of Routh's coat to George Dallas, a young journalist, whom she knows to be perfectly innocent of any participation in the crime. She throws Dallas's coat into the Thames, and the garment being recovered strengthens the chain of evidence against the guiltless man. From London the scene changes to Homburg, where Routh, pursuing his old course of villany, tries to ensnare to her ruin a certain Mrs. Ireton Bembridge, a flashy American widow with plenty of money. Hither, also, comes the unlucky Dallas, with Tatlow, a London detective, upon his track. The devoted wife sees with anguish the attentions lavished by her worthless husband upon another woman and mistakes their purpose, but loves him none the less. Her incessant efforts to throw his pursuers off the scent, and to secure his safety at whatever price, constitute the business of the plot. But, strong as she is, truth is stronger, and conquers in the strife. Mainly through the evidence of Jim Swain, a street boy who cherishes a romantic attachment for Mrs. Routh, and who knows all about the murder, the crime is brought home to the real assassin. Routh is driven to bay, and, seeing that the game is up, he retires from the scene and swallows poison. The announcement of his suicide comes like a thunderbolt upon the unhappy Harriet, who sinks inanimate to the earth; and so the curtain falls upon a story as oppressively sorrowful as any that Edward Moore, or even Augustus von Kotzebue, has ever written."

"CAROUSAL" AT TURIN IN HONOUR OF THE LATE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

FRIDAY, April 24, was the most important day of the fêtes and entertainments in celebration of the Royal marriage, and, as the success of the tournament in the afternoon and of the illuminations at night was completely dependent on fair weather, the sky was watched with anxious attention. From early morn it was cloudy and threatening, with every promise of a wet afternoon. The rain, however, did not much increase. It continued just enough to inspire great alarm, lest at any moment the faint drizzle might be exchanged for a regular downpour. Most people would have given considerable odds that the later afternoon would prove thoroughly wet and the fêtes a total failure. Nevertheless, before two o'clock the streets, which all the morning had worn a holiday aspect, were crowded with persons converging towards the circus, erected at heavy expense expressly for the equestrian spectacle to be given by about a hundred gentlemen, chiefly Piedmontese.

As regarded the circus itself nothing could have been better got up. The awning extended in triangular strips from a large iron ring, which formed the centre of the flimsy roof, to the circumference of the great circle. The ring was kept in its place, at a height of about 100 ft. from the ground, by ropes tightly stretched from it to eight lofty wooden posts. It was concealed from the spectators by a circular painting of the arms of Savoy on a white semi-transparent ground—the white cross on a shield surrounded by ermine and surmounted by a crown. The awning was in lozenges of different colours, on a white field, red near the circumference, then light and dark blue, then orange and yellow. The Royal pavilion was surmounted by a golden crown; on the corners of the roof around the dome stood four statues of men-at-arms; gilt battle-axes supported a rich crimson velvet canopy, below which were placed a row of chairs of the same material. On the right of the pavilion a portion of the benches had been piled off for the Diplomatic Body, the deputations from the Senate and Chamber, and various persons of distinction. The arena, within which the games were to take place, had been completed with great taste. It was surmounted by a double parapet, the top of which was covered with crimson velvet. Between the two cushioned circles thus formed the space was filled up with green moss, upon which were traced designs in beautiful flowers, forming a circular parterre, broken only by the entrance into the arena, exactly opposite the Royal pavilion. The surface of the inner parapet was painted in green festoons, simulating drapery, with golden tassels, and in this low wall, at equal distances, were set eight large oval bulbs of semi-opaque glass of different colours, which looked like huge jewels, and contributed greatly to relieve the monotony of the ring. The spaces between the 102 columns that surmounted the encircling wall of the whole building were filled up with red and white curtains, and the front of each column bore a trophy of armour and arms. The front props of the ascending rows of benches, on which 10,000 persons were seated, were masked by gilt grotesque figures of satyrs. A score of gentlemen stood around the arena on its outer side, between the flowery parapet and the immense throng that filled the ground from its circumference to the outer wall of the building.

At three o'clock the sound of the Royal March, played by a collection of military bands which occupied a large platform high above the great entrance to the arena through which the knights were to come, announced the King's arrival. The Royal party took up nine of the twelve chairs placed for them, and sat in the following order. On the right was Prince Carignano, next to him Prince Napoleon, then the Duchess of Genoa, Princess Clotilde, the Queen of Portugal, the King, the bride, the Prince of Prussia, and Prince Humbert.

A flourish of trumpets announced the commencement of the tournament, the gates opened, and the knights entered—a goodly array in the freshest and most elegant of costumes. The programme of the entertainment announced its intention to be to revive those noble and gallant games in which the Piedmontese of former days had shown themselves adepts, and which were patronised by princes and rejoiced in by the people. In the tournament of 1842, when the present King was married, allusion was made to the period (1827) when Johanna of Savoy, wife of the Emperor Andronicus Paleologus, went to Constantinople. On the present occasion the epoch chosen was the return of Emmanuel Philibert to his dominions and his entrance into Turin (1563), accompanied by his wife, who, like the present Princess of Piedmont, bore the name of Margaret—a name endeared to the Piedmontese as having been that of many virtuous and distinguished Princesses

of the house of Savoy. The dresses of the pageant were, therefore, those of the second half of the sixteenth century, and were remarkable for their richness and elegance. The knights were divided into three quadrilles of thirty-two each, which took the names of the Spanish, Italian, and Flemish quadrilles. The predominating colours of their costumes were respectively violet, blue, and red and green. The colours were extremely vivid, and, dull and drizzling though the afternoon was, they seemed to light up the arena and to convert it into a flower-garden. The blues wore the white cross of Savoy embroidered on the left side of the short velvet mantles that hung from their shoulders. Upon the whole, the violet knights had the prettiest effect; the sleeves of their tunics were in white and yellow stripes slashed with violet, which latter colour predominated in the whole of their dress, as well as in the housings of their chargers. Their violet tunics were embroidered in broad yellow bands. Of all three quadrilles the costumes were similar in form, although different in colours. The Flemish troop was extremely showy in its green and red attire; their caps were green, with a smart, straight, red and white plume rising pertly and defiantly in front, their jackets striped red and black satin, their cloaks green, their boots yellow with red tops, their horses' trappings green and gold. The Duke of Aosta, the chief of the tournament, was gorgeous in scarlet velvet and ermine; and Prince Thomas of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, the brother of the bride, a lad of fourteen, was dressed in tender lilac, and managed his horse like a man.

At the trumpet's signal the whole company of the tournament entered the arena and advanced across it to the King's box, the officers and heralds in front saluting his Majesty, who took off his hat in acknowledgment. The main body of the knights moved to the front, in a column of four. This opening ceremony, and salutation, and display of the entire force at an end, the blue knights and the red and green withdrew from the ring, where the Spanish or violet troop remained and proceeded to dance a quadrille. A minute description of this would be tedious and would convey but a very imperfect idea of the pretty spectacle. The thirty-two knights cantered round by twos and fours, wheeled on their own centres in sections of eight, four facing each way, formed a square, and danced a regular quadrille. Then the whole troop formed a line across the arena and wheeled on its own centre, a well-executed manoeuvre, which was loudly applauded, and which ended by their galloping off in twos from the right and left. Each one of the three troops occupied the arena in turn and went through new figures and evolutions. There was great variety in the performance, which was full of pretty but indescribable effects. Finally, the three troops combined and worked together. There was a very graceful figure of four concentric circles, going in opposite directions and at different paces. There were some little accidents and mistakes, but nothing serious or sufficient to mar the effect of the whole. Some of the knights rode better than others, and some of the horses wanted more training, while one or two were addicted to bolting. A knight was dismounted in consequence of his stirrup-leather breaking, and another had a heavy fall with his horse upon him. There was a cry of dismay from the spectators, but the cavalier was quickly on foot again, and was able to remount, although looking rather pale and shaken. A large proportion of the knights were cavalry officers, some of the regiment of Guides, and others from the cavalry school, under the leadership of its director, the Chevalier Lanzavecchia di Bari. The only approach to a mock combat was by the Flemish troop; they drew swords and clashed them together by twos, but it did not amount to a sham fight. In the course of the manoeuvres, and when going at a canter, two couples of that troop came into collision in consequence of a wrong movement on the part of one of them, and one heard the thud of their shock, which must have been severe. Throughout the performance, as soon as the arena was left vacant for a few moments, the squire rushed in and collected the things that had fallen, and on this occasion they carried away six or seven scabbards and three swords. Caps occasionally were picked up, and even a cloak, and the heavy gilt stirrup, the loss of which unhorsed a blue knight. In short, all was not perfection; but it was a very pretty spectacle, and the shortcomings were lost sight of in the general success. The quadrilles over, there was a tableau of the whole tournament in front of the King's box; caps were doffed with pretty effect to the Sovereign and to the fair bride who sat at his left hand, and then all galloped away, and this part of the performance was over.

MRS. ISABELLE THORNE, of 18, Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, presented herself in the recent arts examination at Apothecaries' Hall, in company with sixty-six gentlemen. Out of the sixty-seven candidates forty-seven passed. Mrs. Thorne came out amongst the first six, and her papers were so good that the usual *visd voce* examination was dispensed with. Last May Mrs. Thorne finished the curriculum at the Ladies' Medical College in Fitzroy-square by carrying off double first honours in the medical and obstetrical classes. She has since been practising as an accoucheuse.

OPENING OF A NEW RAILWAY.—A new line of railway, unimportant in a commercial aspect, but which will be welcome to the tourist and the sportsman, was opened on Tuesday. The line is that of the Tees Valley, about nine or ten miles in length, which joins the Stockton and Darlington Railway, near Barnard Castle, and goes to within a short distance of the celebrated High Force, a magnificent waterfall. The scenery in the neighbourhood is some of the most picturesque in England; while the long stretches of moorland, on which grouse abound, which extend into Westmorland will afford ample pasture for the sportsman.

NOT WORTH THE HAVING.—A short time ago an English merchant, named Gower, died at Marseilles, bequeathing his collection of pictures and works of art to Liverpool on condition that a suitable building was prepared for their reception. The Town Council took the precaution to send a deputation to see the collection before accepting it, and at the meeting of the Town Council on Wednesday the deputation reported that the entire collection was not worth removal to Liverpool. The 400 pictures were not worth on an average £5 each, and the bronzes, said to be of ancient manufacture, were found to be the coarsest common make, without even an attempt to give them the appearance of age. The bequest was, therefore, respectfully declined.

FORGED ANTIQUITIES.—The surreptitious trade introduced by the man known as "Flint Jack," it appears, is being carried on in the Yorkshire Wolds by numerous imitators. Last week Mr. Charles Hartley, of Malton, succeeded in tracing and exposing a wholesale vendor of spurious arrowheads of flint, who had various connections along the line of railway across the wolds. The forged flints are sold to farm servants, and by them disposed of to unwary collectors. "Flint Jack" himself (who has just been released after a year's imprisonment in Bedford gaol) is also at work at his old trade of deception, and has been driving a lucrative trade at Northampton; so much so that one of the local papers finds it requisite to give a caution against the purchase of all "flint arrows and stone celts."

AN INGENIOUS TRICK.—At a meeting the other day the Rev. Dr. Robertson, of New Greyfriars, made a statement illustrative of the imposition practised on the charitable people of Edinburgh. At his own table, not long ago, one of the professors in the University told him that he had a visit from a poor woman, who came in great distress, begging some money to bury her husband. The professor hinted that he had suspicions. "Oh, Sir," said the woman, "if you will come to my room you will see my husband's corpse laid out. I only ask you to come with me; you will see for yourself." She spoke so earnestly and affectingly, and at the same time so pressed him to go with her, that he was persuaded to give her what he had about him—six shillings. Some time after the woman had gone his suspicions returned, and he did follow her. When she arrived at the door of her house he was close behind her, and he saw, to all appearance, the corpse laid out on the bed; but the woman had no sooner entered and cried, "Oh, I have got six shillings!" than the corpse got up and clapped his hands.

DOWRIES IRONWORKS.—The rumours relative to the stoppage of these immense works are incorrect. The facts may be shortly stated as follows:—When the first pay consequent upon a reduction of wages—a reduction necessary by reason of the depressed state of the iron trade generally—was made, it became evident that an oppositional spirit would be roused on the part of the men. On the Monday morning the usual orders were issued to light up the different works, when it was found that about sixty millmen were dissatisfied with the reduction, and they intimated that they would seek work elsewhere. As it was unknown to what extent this intention was participated in by the great mass of the firemen, it was thought better to give the men time for consideration, and therefore the forges and mills were unlighted, which, however, is no uncommon event upon the Monday succeeding the monthly pay. The men having waited upon the manager, Mr. G. T. Clarke, at the office, stating their intention of leaving, were told that the company would meet their wishes, and pay them off at once if they wished it, waiving the usual notice, and that if any rise took place in the iron trade the men should have a corresponding advantage in their wages. The men having retired and consulted, returned in a few hours, and stated that they would work on, but, at the same time, gave their notices to leave at the end of the month. And thus the matter stands.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to nominate the Rev. Canon Atlay, D.D., Vicar of Leeds, to the vacant bishopric of Hereford.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES will not be able to go with the Prince to open the Leeds Art-Exhibition next week. The Mayor has received from General Knollys a letter stating that this decision has been arrived at by the advice of the Princess's medical attendants. The reason assigned is the delicate state of her Royal Highness's health, it being considered necessary to avoid the fatigue of a long railway journey such as that to the West Riding would be.

LORD COLCHESTER and the Right Hon. Stephen Cave, M.P., have been placed on the Commission to inquire into the condition of the Exchequer standards of weights and measures, in the room of the Earl of Rosse and Lord Wrottesley, deceased.

MR. ADAMS, the American Minister, had an audience of her Majesty, on Wednesday afternoon, to take leave on his retirement from this country.

MR. T. HUGHES, M.P., in consequence of a sudden and severe illness, has been advised by his medical attendants to abstain from all public labours for a short time.

THE HARVEST PROSPECTS in Southern Russia are favourable. The price of grain has fallen at Odessa.

THE POET LONGFELLOW will pass this summer in Europe, with his family.

DR. NORMAN McLEOD has returned to Scotland in improved health.

THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF DURHAM have received from a lady the ring of the Venerable Bede, extracted from his tomb, when it was opened many years ago.

THE "WEeping PROPHET" is the title assumed by a fanatical preacher who is itinerating through Worcestershire and Herefordshire to get up what is called a revival.

THE BRISTOL LIBERALS have resolved to petition against the return of Mr. J. W. Miles, on the ground of corrupt practices.

MARSHAL NARVAEZ, on his deathbed, was told by his confessor that he should forgive all his enemies. He exclaimed:—"Enemies! I have none. I have shot them all."

THE GRESHAM LECTURES, at Gresham College, Basinghall-street, will in future be delivered in Latin at six and in English at seven o'clock in the evening, instead of at twelve and one in the day, as heretofore.

SIR BENJAMIN LEE GUINNESS, the eminent brewer, one of the representatives for the city of Dublin, is very seriously indisposed. He suffers from a severe bronchial attack.

PAPER CURRENCY is established by law in Brazil, the United States, Austria, Turkey, Italy, and Russia. In Brazil it is at 50 per cent discount, in the United States at 40, in Turkey at 20, in Italy at 15, and in Russia at 12.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF EGYPTIAN WHEAT are now being exported to France from the port of Southampton.

DR. McCALL ANDERSON has discovered that hyposulphate of soda dyes hair a jet and enduring black.

THE AMERICANS are making wine from apples. It is called Vin de Pomme. It is described as a light, sparkling wine, and free from acids, chemicals, and other deleterious substances.

MR. G. F. TRAIN, lately in custody for debt at Dublin, has been released on bail and has resumed his lectures.

THE FENIANS have given up their "head-quarters," Fourth-street, New York, and a placard "To let" has appeared on the building.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, in a letter to Governor Fenton, shows that the taxes of the people in that State have increased since 1830 4000 per cent, while the population has increased 400 per cent.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM have appointed Dr. Cobbold, F.R.S., to hold the Swiney Chair of Geology for the next term of five years, and they require that the first annual course of twelve lectures be given in Edinburgh.

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY have awarded a medal to Mrs. Elizabeth Poignandrest, the wife of a Jersey clergyman, for rushing into the sea and saving a man from being drowned in February last.

THE BISHOP OF NATAL has lately printed a translation into the Zulu language of the first part of "The Pilgrim's Progress," which he has prepared for the use of the natives. He is proceeding with the remainder, the work being highly appreciated.

A BRONZE ROMAN COIN of the age of Philip the younger, A.D. 249, has been dug up at Carlisle, in the Isle of Wight, not far from the remains of a Roman villa.

A VERY COMPREHENSIVE SOCIETY has been established in Manchester—"The Anti-Ritualistic and Established Church Protection Society for the Suppression of Ritualism and other Popish Practices, and for Counteracting the Efforts of the Liberation Society, the Reform League, and all Enemies to the Establishment and Endowment of the Irish Church." The secretary is "Ernest Jones, jun."

NEARLY £1500 has been subscribed for the purpose of erecting a statue to the memory of the late Earl of Rosse. The committee are about to communicate with Mr. Foley, the eminent sculptor. The statue is to be erected in Parsonstown.

THE HOME SECRETARY has ordered a respite of the sentence of death passed on Michael Barrett, for participation in the Clerkenwell outrage, until the completion of the investigation into the truth of the alibi set up for the prisoner on his trial. The respite extends over seven days from Tuesday.

THE OMAR PACHA, from Melbourne, reports having passed innumerable icebergs from lat. 57 S., long. 120 W., to long. 90 W. One barrier seemed to extend 24 deg. of longitude. She experienced a heavy gale from N.N.W. in lat. 41 N., long. 28 W.

THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTY OF KERRY have originated a movement with the object of getting the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland to hold its annual show for 1869 in the capital of the county, Tralee. A sum of £700 has been subscribed towards the required guarantee fund.

THE COMMITTEE who managed the successful ball given to the Prince of Wales in the Dublin Exhibition Palace have a surplus, after paying all expenses, of nearly £600, which is to be distributed among the charities of the city, without distinction of creed.

FIVE OF THE JACKNELL PRISONERS, including "Colonel" Nagle have been set at liberty, and three others will be released as soon as they have obtained sufficient funds to enable them to return to America.

THE PUBLIC are warned by an advertisement not to place any faith in the applications of a swindler who for some time past has been going about levying contributions on the credulous by means of forged letters purporting to have been written by the Right Hon. Henry T. L. Corry, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, and by Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, M.P., Secretary of the Admiralty.

HUGH WILSON AND JOHN BARRIER courted the same lady in Neshoba county, Mississippi. Barrier married her, but she left the house of his mother immediately after the ceremony, in company with a brother of her other lover, Wilson. Wilson and Barrier met, and fought a duel. Wilson was badly wounded and Barrier killed outright.

THE TWO BOYS, NAMED SMITH, who are charged with a savage attempt to murder Mrs. Nunn, the housekeeper of a pile of offices in Seething-lane, were brought up before the Lord Mayor on Monday. A medical certificate from Guy's Hospital was put in stating that, although the injured woman was not out of danger, she was recovering, and it was hoped would soon be able to appear as a witness. The prisoners were thereupon remanded.

AT THE BISHOP AUCKLAND HIRINGS, last week, a woman, whilst standing in the Market-place, had her pocket picked, and, turning sharply round, saw the thief making his way through the crowd. She told a gentleman who was standing near of her loss, pointing out the thief running away. He at once set his dog, which happened to be with him, after the thief, and followed himself in pursuit. A good race ensued. The dog caught the thief by the leg, and held him till the arrival of assistance.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN SOLD HER NECKLACE, recently, to Mme. Musard, for £24,000. A Paris correspondent states that the ex-Queen of Naples has followed her example and has sold a pearl and diamond necklace which has been in the Neapolitan Royal family for several generations, and which is described as consisting of a series of medallions, set with pearls of immense size, each medallion connected by chains of diamonds.

MR. EDWARD MURRAY, who for a long period was associated with the management of the Royal English Opera and Mr. Alfred Mellon's concerts, is about to proceed to Milan. Mr. Murray has for some time past been favourably known as a singer at the various London concerts, and, in consequence of the success he has achieved in that capacity, he has resolved to visit Italy for the purpose of further developing his natural vocal powers under the best masters.

THE BRIGAND CHIEF MANZI, who captured our countryman, Mr. Moens, and a Swiss gentleman, Mr. Wenner, extorting from the two 330,000 fr., was placed at the bar of the Ordinary Court of Assize at Naples on May 2, together with nineteen accomplices, all of whom are to be tried on eighteen counts. For the defence some of the best advocates in Naples have been secured, and the victims of their outrages have the mortification of knowing that they themselves have supplied them with the means of defence.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER has occurred at Lintz, in Austria. A large vessel heavily laden, in descending the Danube, struck against the piers which support the wooden bridge across the river there. Hundreds of persons hastened to look at the boat, which rapidly began to sink. A few minutes later a loud cracking sound was heard; the piers gave way, and the bridge fell. Fifteen dead bodies were in a short time taken out of the water. 85 far back as 1847 the municipal council had decided on reconstructing the bridge in stone, but the execution of the plan was delayed.

Mr. F. Strange, the managing director, takes his annual benefit at the Alhambra Palace on Thursday, the 21st instant, on which occasion there will be a morning and evening performance, including, among other attractions, Leonard's performance on the trapeze, three billiards, promenade concert, and miscellaneous attractions. This is the third year of Mr. Strange's management, which, I understand, has been exceedingly successful, pecuniarily as well as in other respects.

The *Society* contains an interesting paper on the "Monday Musical Concerts," in which it is mentioned that Madame Arabella Fordard goes successfully through Beethoven's sonata in B flat major, which Mendelssohn, after repeated attempts, was obliged to give up, because he was not equal to the continued physical exertion demanded. The author of the article does not enlarge, on this curious text, and we all know that Mendelssohn was a delicate man; but the question of the comparative capacities of men and women is full of curious and unexpected little difficulties. Even in very simple matters it is so. I used to think, with the majority of mankind, that women generally spelt worse than men, but was long ago forced to change that opinion. Within this past week I have found grown-up men, supposed to have received a fair education, and professing to be clerks, putting *caas* for *chaos*, *tonnage dues* for *dues*, and *nonetems* for *nucleus*. These are only a few specimens.

In *Once a Week* the story of "Foul Play" is supremely readable,

though full of wild improbability. No one will enjoy it the less for looking also at the clever parody which is running side by side of it in *Punch*. If anybody wants to make a fresh effort to gauge human stupidity let him glance at the attempt which has been made to solve a certain Noah's Ark riddle which appeared in *Once a Week*, and of which it seems there is no solution.

The *St. James's Magazine* is interesting for its two novels—"A Life's Assize" and "Hirell," but the editor should not insert verses like those printed on page 227. The miscellaneous articles are good enough, but not remarkable, the most readable being, perhaps, that on "Cabs."

Temple Bar contains, in a paper entitled "Curiosities of Marriage Law and Ritual," a very compressed account of an immense variety of facts—it is an article to be recommended to our old friend, the "general reader;" and, indeed, this magazine has taken on fresh vivacity of late.

The *Saint Pauls* is an excellent periodical; but why does it almost always appear a little dull? I am quite unable to solve this question; but the fact is certain. Meanwhile, the essay on "Anonymous Journalism" in the present number is, I think, the best I ever read, and the whole number is good.

Such criticism as appears in the "Log-Book" of the *Argosy* almost strikes one as being too good, or, at all events, too weighty for its place; but, at all events, there is scarcely any criticism now going which comes up to the same mark.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

It is not often that it falls to the lot of the professed theatre-goer to find the monotony of his duties enlivened by so genuine and artistic a piece of acting as that of Mr. Wigan in "The Poor Nobleman," at the QUEENS. It often happens, even to accomplished actors, that, while they are quite able to appreciate the value of particular parts that they are called upon to play, they are prevented by physical disqualifications from giving their audience the full benefit of their discrimination. But this is rarely the case with Mr. Alfred Wigan. Either he selects the parts he intends to play with scrupulous and fastidious nicety, or he is exceptionally fortunate, even among great actors, in his power of fitting himself to them. Certainly, in almost every part that he has undertaken—from the Duc de Richelieu, in "The Duke's Motto," to Achille Talma Dufard, in "The First Night"—he has conveyed the impression that he is, above all other actors, the actor to whom the part was best suited. In "The Poor Nobleman" Mr. Wigan has a part which suits his peculiar powers singularly well. The quiet grandeur of the broken down old Marquis—a grandeur that dwells principally in his manner, for the words that are put into his mouth are clumsy enough—is admirably interpreted by this accomplished actor. The character, as it is given by the author, is considerably marred by the Marquis's acceptance of the vulgar old bourgeois's offer of marriage, and his repudiation of his acceptance as soon as he finds that he has no further occasion for the money he hoped to obtain by the alliance; but even this derogatory incident is so skillfully treated by Mr. Wigan that one almost loses sight, for the time, of the inconsistency. Mrs. Wigan, as Mme. Bonbon, gives a capital picture of the vulgar but good-hearted old bourgeois—it is broadly amusing, but never degenerates into a caricature. Miss Nelly Moore played the part of the Marquis's daughter with exquisite simplicity, and received the honour of a special call at the end of the first act. The conventional attached domestic, Blaisot, received the benefit of Mr. Toole's broadly-coloured treatment of such parts; and Mr. Stephens, as the impetuous but good-hearted old bore, Robineau, gave a tolerably faithful imitation of Mr. Frank Matthews in the same part. Mr. Clayton played the young lover, Oscar, in a quiet, gentlemanly manner. The scenery is moderately good; the introduced music is a nuisance. A day will perhaps come when people will awake to the fact that "slow music" as an accompaniment to slow action or as a supplement to the entrance of an afflicted hero or heroine is a ridiculous impertinence. Many of the old conventional stage absurdities have died, or are dying out; but the "slow music" nuisance still keeps its ground bravely.

Mr. Paul Bedford, one of the oldest actors on the English stage, takes a farewell of that institution this (Saturday) afternoon at the NEW QUEEN'S THEATRE. The bill is an attractive one, comprising extracts from all the most popular pieces on the London boards and including the names of almost every performer of note in London. A special feature of the performance is to be a comic version of a scene from "Othello," with Mr. Sothern as a Dundreariid Moor and Mr. Buckstone as a travestied Iago.

And Mr. Deschamps as a travelled tango.

The French company at ST JAMES'S THEATRE is essentially the same as that which M. Felix brought over last year. He trusts to the attractions of one leading star, M. Ravel, of the Palais Royal, supplemented by several ladies and gentlemen of average talent. I was present on the first night of the company's performance, and saw "Le Cabaret de Lustucru," "Pauvre Jacques," and "Riche d'Amour"—all of which are familiar to the London playgoer, under the names of "The Folies of a Night," "Monsieur Jacques," and "Lend Me Five Shillings," respectively. M. Ravel is, as everyone knows, an admirable low comedian, and in the first and last pieces he had good opportunities for the display of his powers; but the part of Monsieur Jacques is not so well suited to him. He was well supported by Mlle. Milla, a lively soubrette; and by Mlle. Deschamps. Victorien Sardou's comedy, "Nos Intimes," was performed on Wednesday last; but I was at the Queen's Theatre, and so did not see it.

ROYAL PATRONAGE OF THE FINE ARTS.

THE celebration, last Saturday evening, of the anniversary of an institution for the relief of distressed widows and orphans of artists afforded the President of the Royal Academy an opportunity of stating some interesting facts in connection with the profession of which he is the official head. The institution is the Artists' Benevolent Fund. In 1810 there was established a society entitled the Artists' Fund, which, seventeen years later, received a charter of incorporation from George IV. It consists of two separate branches—the Artists' Annuity Fund and the Artists' Benevolent Fund. The former is maintained by the contributions of its members, who pay in subscriptions for their own relief in sickness or for superannuation allowance; the latter is for the relief of the widows and orphans of the members of the Annuity Fund. It is supported by donations and subscriptions from the public and the annual contributions of the members of the Annuity Fund. It was the second branch of the society which celebrated its anniversary on Saturday, when Sir Francis Grant took the chair, having Lord Hardinge on his right, and Sir T. Gabriel (the late Lord Mayor) on his left, and being surrounded by a numerous company of artists and other gentlemen. A large number of ladies occupied raised seats at one end of the great hall of the Freemasons' Tavern, in which the festival was held. In giving the toast of "The Queen," Sir Francis said it was one to which artists should do especial honour, for her Majesty had ever given an enlightened encouragement to the fine arts. This year the Queen had conferred a signal compliment not only on the Royal Academy, but on the whole profession, by permitting one of her daughters, Princess Louisa, to send to their exhibition a bust of her brother Prince Arthur. He had no hesitation in saying the bust was a work of infinite talent, an admirable likeness, and a production full of refinement and taste. This opinion of its merits he knew to be shared in by all the members of the Royal Academy. To the Artists' Benevolent Fund her Majesty had been a munificent contributor, having enriched its resources by the amount of nearly £3000. It is needless to say that the toast was received with respect and enthusiasm. In giving "The Artists' Benevolent Fund," the President candidly admitted that there were many members of the profession who could not be called provident men; but, while not excusing the want of economy, he pointed out, as some palliation for it, that there were temptations to induce the young artist to live up to his income. In the first place, artists were imaginative men. They were peculiarly susceptible of the influences of beauty, and in many cases married while still very young in their profession. Then they must have a good house to receive—he would not say their "patrons,"

for he disliked the name as it was usually applied. Our prince merchants and other large purchasers of modern pictures had his high respect; but it was his opinion that a man who bought a picture for his *quid pro quo*; and, therefore, he would not apply the term "patron" to a mere picture-buyer. His idea of a patron of art was that of a person who acted towards artists like the illustrious lady now on the Throne; or one who behaved towards them like the noble Lord on his right, whose personal friendship was extended to every artist who had the honour of making his acquaintance; or like Sir T. Gabriel, who had entertained them as honoured guests at the Mansion House. Sir Francis then observed that while he thought it right to point out certain of the causes which led to distress among some of the members of his profession, he never ceased to urge young artists in private, and he now did so publicly, to contribute to the funds of an institution which would aid them or their families in the days of adversity. Artists had to look not only to declining years, but also to declining popularity. He was a member of a benevolent society in which it was required that each applicant for relief should send in or refer to some work of art he had executed in former times; and he could assure the company that he had seen works of an extraordinary high standard of merit which were the productions of men who were now in workhouses or receiving parochial outdoor relief. Since the formation of the fund the sum of £28 869 had been distributed in relieving widows and orphans of British artists—fifty-two widows having during the past year received annuities amounting to £847, and five orphans the sum of £23. The chairman's appeal resulted in a handsome amount of donations. Other toasts were proposed or replied to by Lord Hardinge, Sir T. Gabriel, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. Solty, and other gentlemen. Between the speeches there were some capital songs by Miss Palmer, Miss Mabel Brent, Mr. G. Perren, and Mr. Lawler, Mr. Sidney Taylor presiding at the pianoforte. Miss Palmer was so successful in Irish melodies that she was loudly applauded, and at the request of the entire company she sang one in addition to several set down for her in the programme.

ARCHDEACON SINCLAIR ON THE WORKING
CLASSES.

ON Tuesday, at St. Paul's, Covent-garden, the Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair held a visitation of that part of the diocese of London which is within his jurisdiction. There was a very large attendance, partly on account of the stormy nature of questions at the present time and partly in consequence of the high respect in which the Venerable Archdeacon is held by clergy and laity alike. Prayers having been said and the names of the clergy called.

The Archdeacon proceeded with the delivery of the charge, in which he said that, since he last addressed the clergy, an Act of Parliament had been passed under the title of "An Act to Amend the Representation of the People." This measure would introduce a preponderating number of the working classes into the constituencies of the kingdom. A question then arose—momentous in a political as well as spiritual aspect—how it came to pass that religious principles had not gained the ground they might have hoped for. A so-called philosophy, under the name of "Secularism," had arisen, which insisted that secular business was the sole concern of man, and that religious matters were too vague, too distant, and too uncertain to deserve his serious attention. After considering this matter at some length, the Archdeacon proceeded to investigate a second source of irreligion in the working classes. The evil influence which they had thus far been discussing would lead them quickly to put religion aside, rather than actively to assail it. The evil influence which they had, secondly, to consider went further, and had a tendency to produce not merely indifference but positive hostility. He referred to the state of mind engendered in the working classes by the licentiousness of the press and the style of reading to which they were most unhappily addicted. Fictitious writers in former times addressed their blasphemies and immoralities to educated persons in the higher walks of life. During the last half-century, however, anti-Christian writers had condescended to popularise their so-called philosophy, and to disseminate the poison of eternal death among the masses of the community. The ability they had shown in this work of destruction was as unquestionable as their design was abominable. Although not really profound in argument they contrived to appear so, and by impudent assertion imposed on their unwary readers. Writings of this description issued daily, monthly, and yearly from the press by millions, while, on the other hand, they could not but confess with regret that their defence against these aggressions had been neither so vigorous, nor so popular, nor so effective as the attack. The irreligion produced among the working classes by the two causes which he had considered would admit of occasional misgivings and apprehensions. Artisans complained that the clergy did not sympathise with them in their combinations to raise their wages and to uphold the rights of labour. Political writers reiterated this complaint. A work entitled "Questions for a Reformed Parliament" made the following statement:—"As for the clergy, not only is their administration impotent to reach the moral difficulties of the labour market, but their whole habit of mind and their social position alike place them on the side of authority; and whatever sympathy they may have for the poor they have, as a class, none for the operative striving towards intellectual, social, and political emancipation." The kind of subjects thus suggested—namely, trades unions, strikes, and lock-outs, although unspeakably important to the nation, were quite foreign to the professional studies of the clergy, and belonged rather to statesmen and legislators than to divines. Nor was it desirable that the clergy should expose themselves to needless obloquy by taking a prominent part in such discussions. At the same time, it was obviously necessary that they should not betray absolute ignorance, but should be able, when occasion arose, to explain how far they agreed with unionists, or differed from them, and on what grounds. After some remarks on benefit societies, the Archdeacon said he did not wish the working classes to be by law prevented from forming themselves, if they saw fit, into trades unions, or from striking, if they saw fit, for an increase of wages. But, on the other hand, he maintained that they had no right to interfere with the freedom of others. And if they had recourse to violence and intimidation to effect their object—if they destroyed the property of their employers or injured the persons or the tools of their fellow-workmen—he could not only have no sympathy with such outrageous proceedings, but must regard them with disgust and indignation. He must add that the sympathy of the clergy with the working classes was frequently prevented by the arbitrary prohibitions which in some instances the trades unions imposed. Among the sources of the indifference of the working classes with regard to religion the clergy would not expect him to overlook the prevalence of intemperate habits. In the last century intemperance prevailed to a lamentable extent among the higher classes, and brought great scandal upon the nation. It had now nearly ceased among the upper ranks, but had spread like a deluge throughout the body of the people, and was among the chief causes not only of their estrangement from religion, but of their physical misery and moral degradation. The next reason for the irreligion of the working classes was the filthy and crowded state of the dwellings, which in many places were not only incompatible with religion, but even with common decency. The Archdeacon next proceeded to notice the complaint so often made that our churches and church services were in various respects less attractive, and particularly to the working classes, than they ought to be, and offered some suggestions with a view to improvement. He also dealt with the question of free and unappropriated churches, and urged upon churchwardens the duty of making the best possible provision for all who were desirous of being present in their parish church, thereby showing that the humblest artisan, animated by Christian principle, was as welcome as the noblest upon earth.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT has adopted an address of indignation and sympathy with the Queen at the attempted assassination of the Duke of Edinburgh; and the provincial House of Commons has passed a bill providing for the family of the late Mr. McGee. Whelan has been overheard to admit that he shot Mr. D'Arcy McGee.



RECENT EXCAVATIONS ON THE SOUTH OF THE PALATINE HILL, ROME.

EXCAVATIONS AT ROME.

The tract known as the Campagna di Roma, part of the ancient forum—a rolling table-land about 150 ft. above the sea—breaks irregularly down on the south bank of the Tiber into a small alluvial flat. The margin of this plateau and its outliers form the seven hills. Of these the four nearest the river—the Capitoline, north summit, 160 ft.; the Palatine, 170 ft., the site of the original city; and further south, the Aventine, 150 ft., and Caelian, 138 ft., are detached eminences; while the remaining three, the Viminal, Quirinal, and Esquiline—the last of which is 218 ft.—are merely projections from the table-land behind. They are composed of marine tertiary strata of the older pliocene period, with superimposed volcanic tuff, which is again capped by beds of lacustrine deposits, containing reeds, mammoth's tusks, and fresh-water shells of living species, proving that at a recent geological period the hills, nearly 200 ft. high, on which a city so ancient as Rome has been built, must have been a marsh or the bed of a shallow lake. On the slopes of and in the valleys between these hills Rome was at first built. As we have already observed, it was the Palatine which may be said to have borne the first nucleus of the imperial city; and it is here that the excavations represented in our engraving are being conducted. It is not, however, for geological but for archaeological purposes that these explorations are being carried on; and the result has been the discovery of several valuable examples of ancient sculpture, which have been added to the collection—already very extensive—obtained from researches in other quarters. The great object recently discovered on the Palatine hill is the remains of an ancient palace, the foundation of which went far beneath the surface; and the demolition of this building has revealed apartments, hitherto utterly lost to sight, containing many fine sculptures. The enormous walls extend for a considerable distance and inclose great passages and apartments adorned with frescoes and statuary. One example is a fine sculpture of a girl, of which the head is wanting; but as the exploration progresses it is believed that further discoveries will be made. Already the rooms lined with marbles and the winding passages surrounded by what has been the garden have been opened to public inspection, and the excavations in the Palatine has attained the interest of a new Pompeii.

A late Number of our contemporary the *Builder* contained a very interesting article on recent "Digging in Rome," from which we make the subjoined extracts:—"The Government of Pius IX. has been and continues to be active in carrying on public works to a degree which, if short of what is desirable, is yet somewhat beyond what might be expected from a habitually slow-moving system under present embarrassments. One of the undertakings now in progress has the object of displaying more fully to view than hitherto the beautiful ruins of the Octavian portico, shut in and in part hidden by the buildings of an insignificant church and of other structures, near the Ghetto or Jews' quarter. The earliest mention of this portico is found in Suetonius, where he recounts the public improvements of Augustus, and the edifice raised by him in the name of other persons, his relatives. And Dion tells us that in the great fire under Titus (A.D. 70) a library, which the widowed Octavia had dedicated to the memory of her lost son, Marcellus, probably in the vicinity of the building, which suffered from the same disaster, was destroyed with all the books contained in it. The building and the books were at the same time burnt. Majestic in ruin, notwithstanding unsightly incumbrances, is that portico, dedicated by Augustus to his virtuous sister, who, by her second marriage, became the neglected wife of the Trimmer Antony. On the ancient plan of the city (now in the Capitoline Museum) we see a portion of it preserved sufficiently to explain

Octavia; the former of these temples, founded by Metellus, named (from his victories) *Maccedonius*, about the year of Rome 606; the latter by the Censor M. Emilius Lepidus, who had made a vow to build it during the war against the Ligurians, A. R. C. 575—both temples having been rebuilt by Augustus in the year 721, with the architecture of the two Greeks, Scaurus and Baltrudius, of whom Pliny relates the contrivance to transmit their names to posterity by accompanying a lizard and a frog on the torus of the

remnant of classic architecture, as it stands before us, is not the original building of Augustus in every detail, but the restoration by Septimius Severus and Caracalla, as conveyed in the last words of an inscription on the frieze with the two Emperors' names, '*Incendio consumptum restituerunt*.' Within its quadrangular area was built, so early, it is supposed, as A.D. 735, a small church, St. Angelo in Piccola, modernised in the poorest Italian style, first in 1611, and again

behind which stands that church's front, was walled up; a great part of the colonnade and triangular pediments on the inner side concealed by the modern building; but still were left, in graceful antiquity, the Corinthian capitals, the fluted marble shafts (though but in part visible), and the mutilated reliefs of eagle-holding thunderbolts (allusive to the worship of Jove in the temple adjacent) on the abacuses; a lateral cornice, under what remains of the pediment on one side, still retaining its ornamentation of sculptured antefixes. The area of this ruin is flanked on one side by the church, on two others by brick arches, the work of Severus, resting on architraves of white marble, adorned with rosettes in relief; and we may conclude that the same marble originally incrusting those arches now left in the naked brickwork. The outer side, or front, originally formed of four Corinthian columns and two aures, now presents but two columns, the place of the others which are wanting filled by a brick arch, added (as inferrible) either in the restorations by Severus, or (as perhaps more probable) in later A.D. 442, after injury done to this, as to many other Roman buildings, by earthquake (see Muratori, *Dei. Ital. Script.*, T. i. p. 1).



SUNDAY AFTERNOON IN A SUBURBAN VILLAGE.

its character—a parallelogram surrounded by a double colonnade, about 750 ft. (Roman) in length, 500 ft. in breadth, and with a prothyrium, or porch, projecting from the narrower front, with four columns and two antres, from which to right and left extended the front colonnade, eight shafts in double file on each side; the lateral colonnades having each more than twenty-five in double file at the least, since twenty-five is the number of columns in the fragment of the heap, presenting to us a portion only of this building. In the centre stood the temples of Jupiter Sator and Juno Regina, also a curia, and a *schola*, called after

bases to certain columns in this same portico, where they were not permitted to chisel their names in letters. The portico itself is known to have been not a completely new structure, but an amplification, with increased magnificence, of another, founded, on this site, by the above-named Metellus after his Macedonian campaign. What we now behold is nothing more than the ruins of the prothyrium; all the rest—the colonnades, inclosed parallelogram, the two temples, and curia—having totally disappeared, except a few fluted shafts and capitals to be seen well up in the houses of the narrow streets adjacent; and this

known as the ground once occupied by the various buildings of that formless but picturesque brick ruins among the gardens, on the western slopes of the Aventine, besides others more conspicuous, in gardens near the river, as well as the arch of brickwork crossing the high road between that hill and the Esquiline (or St. Paul's) gate, called, from a little chapel and hermitage close by, Arco di S. Lazzaro. The Emporium, a harbour and market for foreign goods here unwhipped, was founded by the *Emilia* M. Emilius Lepidus and

"But the works that have lately excited most attention, and attracted throngs of visitors to the spot, are those also carried on by Government, and directed by the well-known secretary of the Roman Archaeologic Academy, Signor Visconti, on the site of the ancient Emporium, upon the steep bank of the river between the Aventine and the Porta S. Paolo. The extent of level ground in this region, within the Hortulan walls, though far from the inhabited streets of Rome, is well suited for the various buildings of that formless but picturesque brick ruins among the gardens, on the western slopes of the Aventine, besides others more conspicuous, in gardens near the river, as well as the arch of brickwork crossing the high road between that hill and the Esquiline (or St. Paul's) gate, called, from a little chapel and hermitage close by, Arco di S. Lazzaro. The Emporium, a harbour and market for foreign goods here unwhipped, was founded by the *Emilia* M. Emilius Lepidus and

L. Demilius Paulus, in the year 193 B.C., between the Aventine and the Tiber; and farther off, southwards, were constructed the Navalia (dockyards), with magazines on the level nearer to the city walls. The excavations on the bank of the river, reached by a narrow path that strikes off from a platform, still used for the deposit of sculptors' marble, brought hither up the stream, and therefore called the "marmorata"—these works that have won such praise for Visconti—have laid open, on a steep slope immediately above the water a considerable extent of battress wall, in firm *opus reticulatum* mixed, in the usual ancient style, with layers of lateritium masonry; and at the foot of this ledge paved with tiles, from which is an ascent by a zigzag path, similarly paved, to the summit of those walls, where we must find the place of deposit for goods here unshipped. The wharf, with its pathway for trucks, is here recognisable; and this purpose of the whole is made still more evident by the accumulation of hewn marble blocks that lie strewn around, in the greater number of green-veined Cyprian (called "cipallino"), with some specimens of African breccia. Forty-eight such blocks were 1-ft buried for ages, having (as the official gazette informs us) been found before Feb. 14. Several smaller fragments, more fluently wrought, in porphyry, rosso, antico, and other coloured marbles, as well as pieces of glass vessels and terra-cotta lamps, are spread out on sale, under care of some superintending workmen. The Pope, who has inspected these discoveries, has rewarded Signor Visconti with a gold snuff-box, set with diamonds. More imposing ruins of the Navalia are seen in an extensive garden of Prince Torlonia between the road under the Aventine and the river-bank, but at some distance from the site of those excavations. Here, too remote to be seen from any highway, and therefore very little known or visited, we find considerable remains of a lofty structure, in brickwork, forming three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth side having, as apparent, been left open to the river, with whose banks it corresponds, to be approached by steps from the water-level. On one side the ancient walls are opened by a row of wide arches; on another they are pierced by round-headed windows in the upper part, which, as they do not seem to belong to the original plan, we may suppose to have been formed at some mediæval period and to have served for habitations thrown up against the antique building. It is assumed that the date of these structures may be about the same as that of the Emporium; their masonry is of concrete, faced with brick; not of the better Roman style. The Aventine, with its convents, Monte Testaccio, the Trastevere quarter of the lower banks of the Tyber, are seen in a picturesque grouping of objects from these spacious garden-grounds, a pleasant sunny spot, which, with its solitude and ruins, forms one of the interesting byways, little known or named, so many of which may delight the explorer in Rome.

A SUABIAN VILLAGE ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

In a former Number we gave some description of the Suabian country, and referred to the simple customs of its people. These simple pleasures are indeed characteristic of a great proportion of the German family. They are not ashamed of being pleased with trifles, nor do they trouble themselves to seek enjoyments which are either costly or elaborate, so that the old customs are maintained more faithfully than is at all usual among ourselves. This will apply especially to festivals either connected with religious anniversaries, or public events, or general holidays, with their appropriate shows and pastimes. In Germany the "Kirmes," or annual village festival, is still maintained in many districts, where the poor people, who work hard enough to enjoy a holiday, meet together, go to church in their gayest clothes, and afterwards make merry. This fête was originally held on the anniversary of the day on which the village church was consecrated (in some parts of Germany it is called Kirch Weih—the dedication of the church); but, as it was found that these occasions often fell at inconvenient times, they are now almost by common consent held in autumn, just after the vintage. At this joyous season the country people are in high spirits, and have some leisure, and more money than usual, so that the kirmes at considerable villages draw people from places for many miles round to join in dinner at the various inns, and in the hall that is sure to follow in the principal room.

In most of the villages of Suabia, however, Sunday is the holiday of the week; and in the afternoon, church having been duly attended in the morning, the girls, dressed in their smartest attire, go out into the woods and fields, during the summer season, where they hold a grand palaver and await the deputation which is pretty sure to bring them an invitation from a party of young men to join in some pleasant excursion or evening's amusement, including a little beer-drinking or a more genteel coffee party. The traveller who has gone out of the beaten track to see something of the real life of the people in the beautiful hills and glades of the country will probably come upon a scene like that represented in our illustration, where the picturesque costumes of the young women and the quaint Sunday suits of the men seem to belong to another age, as well as another land, and are among those interesting objects that give to foreign travel its "thorough change," and render it so powerful a remedy for restoring the overworked and the weary.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

LAST Saturday a contralto, not mentioned in the prospectus for the season, made her first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera, as Nancy, in Flotow's opera of "Martha." Mdlle. Grossi, the artist in question, has a soft, rich voice of the true contralto timbre, and is in many respects one of the most hopeful singers of the day. She was heard some three or four years ago at Her Majesty's Theatre, and for the last few winters has been engaged at the Theatre Italien, of Paris, where her great natural qualities, and her constantly improving style, made her a favourite with the public. Mdlle. Grossi is certainly the best contralto Mr. Gye could have engaged, and she will fill with credit a place which one may almost say was vacant, or, at all events, very inefficiently occupied, at the Royal Italian Opera before. In such a character as the lively one of Nancy she is not so successful as we remember Mdlle. Nantier-Didié to have been; but there are other parts, much more important in a vocal point of view, in which she will be heard to more advantage. However, she produced a very favourable impression last Saturday, and was greatly applauded in the air of the third act, written specially for Mdlle. Nantier-Didié. But the great attraction on this occasion was naturally Mdlle. Patti. Lady Henrietta is one of that admirable vocalist's most vivacious, brilliant impersonations; and never did she act more vivaciously or sing more brilliantly than on Saturday evening. Mdlle. Patti's rendering of simple ballads is as genuine and touching as her execution of bravuras is masterly and surprising; and this was strikingly apparent on Saturday, when she gave "The last rose," first in Italian, and then, in answer to a rapturous encore, in English. The Lionel of the evening was, of course, Signor Mario, who was recalled after his celebrated solo, "M'appari;" and the Plunkett, equally as a matter of course Signor Graziani, who was encored in the beer song.

At Her Majesty's Opera "Martha" was performed the same night, for the first time at the new or newly-decorated theatre, with no new singer, but with Signor Fraschini in a part in which he had never before been heard in England. But it was not for the sake of Signor Fraschini—careful, well-instructed, well-intentioned vocalist as we admit him to be—that the theatre was so numerously attended, and that the applause was from time to time so enthusiastically. The life and soul of the opera is Martha, and Mdlle. Christine Nilsson was the life and soul of Saturday's performances. The pure, pellucid voice of this delightful singer, her graceful demeanour, and the general charm of her appearance, are as effective in Martha as in any character included in her now very extensive and varied repertory. We cannot consider it a very dramatic part, but it is the one in which the interest of the piece, such as it is, is centered; and it gives its representative the opportunity of appearing in more than one striking situation and in several picturesque costumes. Mdlle. Nilsson's performance was all that could be desired from beginning to end; but the great point in it was, of course, her singing of

"The last rose," which, in the opinion of many, is worth all the rest of the opera put together.

Herr Schachner gives to his ancient and modern concerts a comprehensive title, which seems to exclude no sort of music, except, perhaps, that of the future. Herr Schachner, the composer of "Israel's Return from Babylon," one of the most successful oratorios produced for many years past, is a musician of talent and experience, well qualified to conduct the enterprise he has taken in hand. We cannot as yet see what distinctive character his "Ancient and Modern Concerts" are to possess; but the first of the series was thoroughly interesting, comprising, as it did, Handel's "Alexander's Feast" and Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens." In the latter work, Mdlle. Sinico and Signor Foli—in the former, Mdlle. Sinico, Signor Foli, and Mr. W. H. Cummings—were the principal vocalists. Between the two great works several vocal and instrumental pieces were performed. Mdlle. Titiens sang the grand air from "Der Freischütz," and Mdlle. Arabella Goddard played Mendelssohn's capriccio in B minor. There was a full orchestra and chorus, which went admirably under Herr Schachner's direction.

Mr. Charles Hallé began on Friday, the 8th inst., at St. James's Hall, a series of eight recitals, at the first of which the programme was made up, as far as the pianoforte music was concerned, of works by Beethoven and Schubert. The sonata in A minor, the impromptu in E flat, the fantasia in C, were Schubert's contributions—a composer with whose pianoforte music Mr. Hallé has done more than any other artist to familiarise the English public. The programme of the second Friday comprised no less than four pieces by Schubert—the grand sonata in D, the grand sonata in A, and two minor productions. These admirable recitals are to be continued, on the same day, from week to week.

On May 28, June 11, and June 25, Mdlle. Arabella Goddard plays Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words," sixteen at each concert, so as to include the whole collection.

A concert for the benefit of a meritorious singer, Mr. George Tedder, took place on the 4th inst., at which a number of favourite pieces were executed by popular vocal and instrumental performers. A new ballad by Herr Reichardt, called "Love me, beloved," was sung with great effect by the composer. Miss Palmer and Mdlle. Eugenia Mela were among the other vocalists. Miss Kathleen Ryan, a clever young pianist, who had been heard the same morning at Mdlle. Puzzi's matinee, played with intelligence and good taste the "Harmonious Blacksmith." Mr. Levy achieved wonders on the cornet; and there were two phenomenal children—Miriam, an infant pianist, and M. Jacquinet, an infant violinist—who gained considerable applause.

"Judas Maccabæus" will be performed at Exeter Hall, for the last time this season, on Wednesday next, by the National Choral Society, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin. The band and chorus will number 700 performers.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

It may safely be affirmed that a judicious observation of the visitors who at present throng the heated rooms at the Royal Academy Exhibition will better repay the critic who studies nature as well as art than an entire devotion to such of the pictures as may most easily be seen on the walls; and yet he will be almost inevitably led to the conclusion that ordinary people, who profess to know nothing of art-criticism, are, on the whole, very fair judges of what constitutes good painting. They may not be altogether capable of appreciating the grand historical and classical performances, but they are peculiarly susceptible to those domestic and sentimental stories which are often so admirably told on canvas. Already, in intervals of fashionable ennui and feeble dilettanteism, one may hear wholesome homely comments on pictures to see which requires some physical effort, or listen to notes of admiration from simple folk who have no intention of being overheard. Perhaps the rustic gallantry of Mr. C. Landseer (43) is the first of these sort of attractions—the pigs (which have a touch of Morland about them) claiming very special attention; and, as a remarkable variety, those who are unconscious of lumbago will scarcely pass Mr. Haines's little Sèvres-china-like picture of "The Loose Clog" (57). It must be with very strange feelings that most of the visitors, art-critics or others, find themselves before the President's picture of the Duke of Cambridge, at the Battle of the Alma, leading the Guards up the hill to support the Light Division. As a collection of mildly inexpressive portraits, this performance of Sir F. Grant may pass muster with the rest of the portrait-painting that occupies the best places in the gallery; but, for aught anybody can perceive to the contrary, it might be the Duke of Cambridge riding in Rottenrow, or going out to dinner, or making his great effort not to be bored about military expenditure, or doing almost anything, except taking part in a battle. This is probably the last of the grand pictures we shall have to do with, for there are too many half-obscured beauties claiming our attention to leave time for the discussion of the painfully obvious. For that reason we will not linger even over Mr. Frith's "Before Dinner at Boswell's Lodgings in Bond-street" (87), where a good story is spoiled in the telling, notwithstanding fine colour and admirable drawing; because there is so little real life in the figures, and Dr. Johnson, as a rather clumsy old beau, finds no sympathy. The slovenly clumsiness of the great Doctor, the harsh visage of "Goldy," the heavy, simple look of Boswell, and the finer lineaments of Garrick, are all wanting; and the picture, therefore, is only an able mediocrity. Signor Rapisardi's "Hamlet" (93) is a fine study, but looks somewhat raw and unfinished, so that it scarcely prepares us for his "Ophelia" (151). This is a picture of which it is difficult to form a just estimate—first, because one is immediately reminded of the "going mad in white satin" of "The Critic"; and, secondly, because it is a fresh instance of the fact that painters seldom deal with Shakespeare's characters without being under an impulse of stagnation which is truly wonderful when we remember that no creations in fiction or poetry are less unreal than the living men and women in Shakespeare's dramas. These remarks are suggested by the fact that there is another Ophelia in the exhibition (576), a picture which, being natural and "pure womanly," as few artists have the courage to make the daughter of Polonius, is, of course, hung high up in a corner, where no light that shines can reach it. It may be hoped, however, that Mr. E. C. Barnes will have an opportunity of exhibiting it elsewhere.

"Rent Day in the Wilderness" (123), a picture full of Sir Edwin's facile beauties, is yet disappointing. The men and their faces belong not to 1722, when Colonel Donald Murchison defended the Earl of Seaforth's estates, but to 1860, when Sir Edwin stalked deer in the Highlands. "The Royal Marriage" (150), by E. M. Ward, represents the nuptials of the baby Duke of York with the little orphan Lady Anne Mowbray of Norfolk, in 1477, and is full of the rich fruity colour, the silk and gold and velvet sheen, in which Mr. Ward delights. There are little pictures hereabout, however, that claim attention; and among them "The Parrot" (115), by Mr. G. C. Kilburne, and a modest small subject by Mr. Morgan, entitled "Kept" (130), and showing two tiny little infant scholars alone on the lower form of the estrade. One of them has its head in the lap of the other, and the small market-basket and little mug at the other end of the form suggest only a slight mitigation of punishment. This is one of the pictures over which one hears those murmured comments already referred to. Mr. Cooper's "Don Quixote" (147) is an example of unexaggerated treatment refreshing to see, and the Rosinante is a wonderful piece of truthful painting. One of the finest realisations in the gallery is Mr. Frith's representation of the scene referred to in "Tristram Shandy," where Sterne watches the innkeeper's daughter as she sits mending a stocking. This is one of the few pictures which bears good looking at, and will repay a careful notice of all the accessories. The cat on the chair, and a sort of connection between its artful blinking eyes and the furtive face of Sterne, who stands in front of the fire watching the girl over his shoulder, is full of suggestion. Of Mr. Paed's pictures, "Worn Out" (172) holds the first place. As a pathetic

story, it stands first in the exhibition, and the figure of the weary mechanic, who has fallen into feverish sleep by his sick child's bed, leaves nothing to be desired in point of execution; it is one of those pictures which surprise us into a mood in which criticism becomes difficult, if not impossible. "The Flower of Dumbane" (590) is a charming study, and yet too full of nature to be called a study; and "The Auld Crockery-man" (598) is full of the artist's humorous charm and wonderful rendering of flesh and texture, especially happy, too, in that old canny Scotch face of the grandam listening to the praise of the flowered ware; but "Worn Out" rises into another region of art. Of Mr. Horsley's "Detected" (197) and Mr. Pickersgill's "Columbus at Lisbon" (198) not much can be said; the former is poor in subject and the latter unmeaning in treatment. The same, as regards unmeaningness, may be remarked of Mr. Elmore's fine painting—"Two Women shall be Grinding at the Mill" (205). Full of beautiful colour and firm handling, it suggests nothing but the literal text. Mr. Redgrave's "Eugene Aram" (226) was, perhaps, well conceived, but is weakly executed; the wood is good, but the figure of Eugene Aram is that of a weak-minded young country bumpkin, and his victim is evidently not quite dead. Mr. Leighton's "Jonathan Taken to David" (227) and Mr. Elmore's "Ishmael" (285) are both fine pictures in two different styles of art, the latter being remarkable for its colouring. It could be wished that Mr. Dobson had not chosen the subject of the raising of the widow's son (243), or, at all events, that he had treated it differently. The whole staring group, with eyes widely opened and as large as their mouths, is almost repulsive, and cannot be atoned for by any skill in light and colour.

There are few paintings that will cause more genuine emotion than Mr. O'Neill's "Before Waterloo" (247). It brings before us with vivid reality the scene at that battle at Brussels that was made the subject of the finest canto in "Childe Harold." Two pictures by Mr. E. Nicol, "A China Merchant" (251) and "Waiting at the Cross-roads" (504), are both good stories well told; the first is full of humour, in the roguish faces of the peasants and the clerical dealer; the latter equally full of a sort of pathos easily communicated. The blind piper sitting at the tavern door, the faded old woman asking charity as the weeping daughter parts from the old man, the rather truculent-looking equire, and the sordid cabins of the poor up-hill village, are all admirably rendered. Very finely painted is Mr. F. Goodall's "Mater Purissima" (267), in spite of a suspicion difficult to overcome that there is too much weight about the head; and the same feeling is more strongly suggested by the "Mater Dolorosa" (284), where mouth and lower jaw are surely too massy, even for the large and grand treatment of this artist. The adoption of mauve as a fashionable tint is the only reason that can be assigned for the extraordinary colour of Mr. Cope's picture of "The Disciples at Emmaus" (288), perhaps the most unpleasant picture of the whole collection. It is a relief to get away from it to secular subjects, and to Mr. Horsley's "Rent Day at Haddon Hall" (302), with its nice, cleanly-painted illusory representation of the manners and customs of the olden time. One of the beauties of the exhibition is Mr. Mason's "Evening Hymn" (329)—a party of Lancashire girls singing as they go home across the fields from church—a common, everyday subject, one would think, and with no detail refined or exaggerated into viciousness, and yet full of a beauty and subtle power, the result of deep appreciation and admirable control of subdued light and colour. Sir Edwin Landseer's (347) dying stag watched by the dog, and tracked by the blood-marks in the snow, which the ravens are following, is a great attraction, and is perhaps the only other big picture that arrests much notice, till Mr. Macleise's "Madeline after Prayer" (585), where the rich colouring of old furniture and stained glass, and the reflection of the latter tints on the white bed, detract from the interest of the figure. Of Mr. H. S. Marks we have not spoken; for his pictures, not wanting in spirit and drawing, have not yet emerged from that terrible stagnation which is their fatal characteristic; they have the colouring and sense of vulgarly, and, if we may use the term only in its artistic sense, coarseness of appreciation, which belongs to the ordinary theatre, and might have been painted in those strange regions where nature is represented (but wonderfully represented, too) by pasteboard, wig, carnice, costumes, and "properties." His "Gunnery of the Middle Ages" (494) has these faults, we think; and the same faults are repeated year by year; so that there must be much true artistic stuff in him to enable him to survive them. We regret that our space will not enable us to notice some of those charming little pictures by which Messrs. Houghton, Hardy, Lobley, and other well-known artists are represented; still more that we cannot dwell upon some wonderful bits of sea and landscape that claim the attention of the critic no less than that of the visitor, who may well devote a separate day to their examination.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS

The sixty-fourth anniversary of the Water-Colour Society is interesting, not only because it is a proof that the old institution keeps its ground, but also because two water-colour societies, like two Italian operas, were supposed to be mutually damaging, whereas it would seem that they afford all the more opportunity for judging of the advance made in art. With James Holland, the Callows, John Gilbert, Paul Naffel, the Goodalls, Collingwood Smith, Richardson, Andrews, and other well-known faithful supporters, the old society makes a goodly show this year, rather for the quality than the quantity of its pictures; and the little ticket which appears in the corners of so many of them shows that the artists and their works have found early appreciation outside the walls of the exhibition-room.

Beginning at the first picture—Mr. William Callow's "Market-place at Coburg"—we are prepared for some more attractive work by the same gentleman, whose feeling for old architectural streets, relieved by the colours of an assembly of market people, is shown in his "Piazza d'Erbi, Verona." Perhaps his most telling work, however, is his "Rheinfels and St. Goar," seen under the fine atmospheric influence of a summer shower—a charming effect wonderfully rendered. Mr. John Callow's "Black Midden Rocks" and "The Mumbles, from Bracelet Bay," are two admirable examples of his style. Mrs. Margaret Gillies contributes several pictures, the best of which, we must think, is that of "Little Nell and her Grandfather in the Church," the light and drawing in which are soberer and have less of mannerism than can be found in other works of this lady. Frederick Tayler's "Wild-Fowl Startled from a Mere" is a fine picture; and Mr. Duncan's "Landing Fish on the Sands at Whitby" is one of the finest bits of seaside that we have ever seen, admirable in the realisation of sea mist and the sense of brightness coming through it that marks the early morning on the sands. Mr. John Gilbert's "Witches' Ride" is so much less awesome than comical that it may be supposed to be humorous; but then it is scarcely original in conception—it is the old representation of a sugarloaf-hatted beldame on a broom, a younger woman seated behind her, attired only in her night gear, and a tumultuous mass of dark cloud, wind driven and full of portent. Mr. Gilbert's "Kid's Coty House" is a greater attraction, as, indeed, it deserves to be. Few people would like to be in that Medway valley in such rough weather; but the very clouds, as well as the men and their labouring team, seem to be in motion, in sympathy with the rushing wind.

The "Bay of Cadiz," by Mr. E. A. Goodall, is full of light and colour, and the same may be said of a far different scene, "Monte Rosa," by Mr. W. Collingwood, a very charming picture, with a fine effect on the blushing peak of the mountain. Perhaps the most striking figure-piece is Mr. T. R. Lamont's "Return from Fairy Land," a representation of the coming back of Kilmenny to her home after her sojourn with the "good people," the story of which is to be found in "The Ettrick Shepherd." This is a fair picture: the pathetic face of the mother, aged with grief; the half listless moodiness of the father, sitting by the hearth; and the saucy, half spiritual, eerie look of the bright, white-robed figure at the door, are all wonderfully conceived and as admirably executed. Mr. Collingwood Smith's "Harvest-Time at Stoke Fleming" is a charming bit of steady, decided colouring; and Mr. Danby's "Way

to the Pass" will be lingered over by those who love hill scenery. There are several charming pictures of spots on the Thames which are among the best things in the exhibition—Mr. J. Jenkins being the exponent of a stream which, for fresh beauty and modest changeableness, has no rival, in the artistic eye. Mr. E. A. Goodall's "Venice," as that queen of cities appears in the diminishing light of evening, is a charming example of the management of subdued colour; and Mr. Alfred Newton's "Mountain Village, in Inverness-shire" is remarkable for solid handling.

It is enough to say that Mr. James Holland's "Gesualti at Venice" and his "Piazza Signori, Verona," are a part of the exhibition to give it a special interest; and we cannot conclude a brief notice without referring to Mr. Samuel Read's "Interior of St. Stephen's, Vienna." It is seldom, indeed, that the dim cathedral light, mingled with the glory of the stained glass, the noble architecture, and the bright crowd of ecclesiastics and worshippers, is so conveyed. The artist has made the whole scene his own, and then has made it ours to dream over and to admire.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE W. PATY, K.C.B., K.H.—The above-named General, Colonel of the 70th (the Surrey) Regiment of Foot, died on Friday night, in his eightieth year. The late General entered the Army in 1804 as Ensign in the 32nd Foot, and served in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807. He afterwards served in the Peninsula from 1811 to the end of that war in 1814, including the siege and capture of Badajoz, battle of Salamanca, retreat from Madrid to Burgos; battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees and Nivelle; battles of the Nive on Dec. 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, 1813; besides various minor affairs. He had received the silver war medal with six clasps. For his services in Portugal he was made a Commander of the Portuguese order of St. Bento d'Avia, a Knight of the Tower and Sword, and had also received the Portuguese campaign cross. In 1838 he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath; and, as a further recognition of his services, was appointed Commander of that order in 1861. He was made a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1832. For some years the late General had commanded the 94th Regiment of Foot, and had been Colonel of the 70th Regiment exactly fourteen years. The late Sir George Paty's commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, April 28, 1804; Lieutenant, May 7, 1805; Captain, April 28, 1808; Major, June 2, 1814; Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 4, 1817; Colonel, Jan. 10, 1837; Major-General, Nov. 9, 1846; Lieutenant-General, June 20, 1854; and General, March 14, 1862.

SIR J. MORILLON WILSON, C.B., K.H.—We have to announce the death of the Major and Commandant of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Sir John Morillon Wilson, which took place, on Friday night, at his official residence in that noble asylum. The venerable and gallant officer had been in unsatisfactory health for some weeks past, and, as he was eighty-six years of age, his relatives were not unprepared for the result of his illness. No living officer had experienced so many vicissitudes in the service. When comparatively a mere child he entered the Navy as midshipman, and served on the coast of Ireland during the rebellion in 1798; in the expedition to the Heider in the following year; and in 1801 in Egypt, where he received a medal for having saved the lives of a boat's crew belonging to a Turkish man-of-war. While midshipman he received three wounds—the last, a severe one on the head, which produced total deafness, in consequence of which he was invalided, and quitted the Navy in 1803. After the restoration of his health in the following year he entered the Army, as Ensign in the Royals, and in the third battalion of that regiment served at Walcheren in 1809, where he was twice wounded during the siege of Flushing. The deceased gallant officer afterwards served in the Peninsula, and was at the battles of Busaco, the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras, at the actions of Pombal, Redinha, Condeixa, Casal Nova, Foz d'Arouce, and Sabugal, the blockade of Almeida, and battle of Fuentes d'Onor. The gallant veteran then proceeded, in 1812, to North America, to join the second battalion of the Royals, then quartered in Canada, and with that gallant corps was in the attack made on Sackett's Harbour and Greatodus, where he received a severe bayonet wound. He was also in the actions at Black Rock, Buffalo, and the battle of Chippewa, in which he received seven wounds; and, being left on the field of battle, he fell into the hands of the enemy, which caused his detention for some considerable time. During his career in the two professions he had received thirteen wounds, and, it is said, carried to the grave two balls lodged in his body. For his distinguished conduct and bravery at Buffalo and Chippewa he obtained the brevet rank of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. Sir John had received the war medal and two clasps for Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor. He was Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to Queen Adelaide from the time of her coming to this country till her death. He was highly esteemed for his blunt but generous nature by all those belonging to the hospital, with which he was connected for nearly fifty years. For about thirty-four years he was Adjutant of that great national institution, and since July, 1855, had been Major and Commandant of the hospital. He had received the Companionship of the Order of the Bath, and was a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Order.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. R. MAINWARING.—Major-General Edward Rowland Mainwaring, whose death is announced, served throughout the whole of the Afghan campaign in 1839-42, including the assault and capture of Ghuznee. He was one of the garrison of Jellalabad, and served in the general action and defeat of Akbar Khan and the subsequent operations leading to the reoccupation of Cabul. He was attached to the left wing of the army of Gwalior, and was present on the staff at the battle of Punniar. He was present with the army of the Sutlej, including the battle of Sobraon, and was engaged with the army of the Punjab at the actions of Ramnugger, Sadoolapore, Chilianwalla, and Gojerat. His decorations were five medals, two clasps, and a bronze star.

MR. JOHN CRAWFORD.—Mr. John Crawford, the distinguished Oriental scholar and ethnologist, died on Monday night, at his residence, in Euston-place, South Kensington. He was born in August, 1783, in the island of Ielay. In 1803 he obtained

a medical appointment in the Indian service, and, after spending five years in India, chiefly in the north-west provinces, in the neighbourhood of Delhi and Agra, his professional duties took him to Penang, where he began to devote himself to that study of the languages and manners of the Malay race which was destined to make him widely known. In 1811 Mr. Crawford was invited by Lord Minto, then Governor-General of India, to accompany him on the expedition which effected the conquest of Java. After that event, in consequence of his acquaintance with the Malay languages, he was appointed to represent the British Government at the Court of one of the native Princes, and for nearly six years he filled some of the principal diplomatic offices of the island. It was then that he collected the materials for the work which he afterwards published, entitled "The History of the Indian Archipelago." Mr. Crawford returned to England in 1817, and in 1820 published the work just mentioned. In 1821 he went back to India, and shortly after his return was appointed to the diplomatic mission to Siam and Cochinchina. In 1822 he was appointed to administer the new settlement of Singapore, where he remained three years, and concluded with the native chiefs to whom the settlement belonged the convention by which we hold its sovereignty. In 1826 he returned to Bengal, and was forthwith appointed Commissioner in Pegu, and eventually, on the conclusion of peace, Envoy to the Burmese Court. In 1827 Mr. Crawford finally returned to England, and in the following year published an account of his mission to Siam and Cochinchina, and in 1829 another, of his mission to Burmah. During the remainder of his life he was an indefatigable contributor to the press on matters relating to the East, and on many other subjects, and took an active part in the proceedings of the Geographical and Ethnological Societies.

VISCOUNT DE CORMENIN.—Viscount de Cormenin, who for more than half a century was well known as a politician and political writer, has just died at Paris, aged eighty. He was one of the first members of the Council of State, having been appointed auditor in 1810, at the age of twenty-two, by Napoleon I., whose attention he had attracted. He continued to form part of the same body under the Restoration. He was elected a deputy in 1823, and down to 1846 formed part of the different Assemblies which succeeded each other. It was during this period that he published, under the pseudonym of "Timon," a number of political pamphlets on different questions of the day, which acquired great celebrity. Some of them went through as many as twenty editions, and they exercised such influence that on one occasion the Government of Louis Philippe was compelled to withdraw a bill which he had attacked. He was defeated at the general election of 1846, in consequence of his supposed sympathy with the Jesuits. But he was again returned under the Republic, and appointed one of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly. He gave his adhesion to the empire, and was, in 1855, made, by Imperial decree, a member of the Institute of France, in the section of administration. His only political writing since 1847 was a pamphlet on the tonnage dues in Algeria, published in 1860.

POLICE.

TOUTING AT POLICE COURTS.—At Worship-street Thomas Woods, thirty-two, a solicitor's clerk, was charged with having attempted to obtain 1s. by false pretences from Ellen Serjeant. Mr. Weekes, who employed the prisoner as his clerk, appeared for the defence. The prosecutrix stated that, about half-past ten in the morning, she came to this court and asked the prisoner, who was standing at the door, whether he thought the magistrate would grant her a summons free, as she was short of money. He replied, "I will introduce you to the magistrate and bring it forward; but it is of no use your stopping, you couldn't see any magistrate. If you don't give me a shilling you may as well go." He then told her to go and get what money she could and return at one o'clock, when he would get the two summonses which she required. She did so, and, on re-entering the lobby at one o'clock, the prisoner came up and asked her if she had the money. She replied in the affirmative, and the prisoner said, "If you give me a shilling I will try to get you the summonses." He then proposed that she should drink some ale with him, and, on the liquor being served, he asked her to pay for it. She said she could not, as she had no more money than the shilling he had asked for; and he then went away, leaving the ale unpaid for. Shortly afterwards she came into the court, and the prisoner, who met her as she entered, said, "Oh! you will go in, then." In cross-examination by Mr. Weekes, the prosecutrix stated that she spoke to several people in the waiting-room, asking them if they thought the magistrate would grant her two summonses without payment, as she had no money with her, and among others she spoke to the prisoner, who said she could not see the magistrates unless she gave him a "bob" (shilling) for himself. Henry Moody, 8 N reserve, stated that he was at the door of the court at the time in question and saw the prisoner with the prosecutrix. The witness distinctly heard him tell her she was to go and get 5s.—2s. for each summons and 1s. for himself. In cross-examination, the constable stated that he did hear the prisoner tell the prosecutrix that unless she gave him a shilling she could not see the magistrate, and that she was too late. In answer to the magistrate, the constable said that Mr. Weekes, the attorney, who now appeared for the prisoner, was not there at all. The circumstance having come to the knowledge of Mr. Bendall, the chief gaoler, he acquainted the magistrate with what had happened, and Mr. Ellison immediately ordered the prisoner to be placed in the dock charged with an attempt to obtain money by fraudulent pretences. Mr. Weekes, on behalf of the prisoner, contended that he had merely asked for 1s. in recompense for his trouble. The prisoner, on being cautioned in the usual way, characterised a great part of the evidence as a tissue of deliberate falsehoods. Mr. Ellison fully committed him for trial; but admitted him to substantial bail. The prisoner has since been tried at the Middlesex Sessions and acquitted.

A MANLY CHAMPION OF THE CHURCH.—At Greenwich, Mrs. Rebecca Davies, the wife of the Rev. B. Davies, a Dissenting minister, long resident at Greenwich, appeared to a summons charging her with assaulting John Smith, in the hall of the

Greenwich Literary Institution, during the holding of a public meeting on the Irish Church question. Mr. Merriman, solicitor, attended for the defence. The complainant said he resides in Hyde-street, New-cross, Deptford. On the evening of April 29 he attended a meeting at the Greenwich Literary Institution, called for the purpose of protesting against the resolutions introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone. A resolution having been proposed and seconded, the husband of the defendant ascended the platform and wished to propose an amendment. A gentleman then got up and put the defendant's husband off the platform, and two or three men went to preserve order. He said to defendant's husband, "It is a pity you mix yourself up with these Papists," and then left to get his hat and walking-stick. The defendant then stood before him and struck him a blow in the face. In cross-examination by Mr. Merriman, the complainant denied that he struck anyone. He knew, he said, defendant's husband was a member of the Liberation Society, and suspected that he attended the meeting to cause a disturbance. Admittance to the meeting was by ticket, and he believed the defendant obtained her ticket by fraud. He had no witnesses to call. Mr. Merriman said he was prepared with evidence to show that the complainant had taken a most active part in a scandalous outrage committed upon the husband of the defendant. Mr. Harvey, of Cheap-side, machinist, was then called. He said he was present at the meeting, and when the Rev. Mr. Davies went on the platform to propose an amendment the complainant rushed up and struck him. The complainant afterwards joined in the disturbance, and several persons then struck at Mr. Davies, on seeing which the defendant went to protect her husband, and shielded him from a blow aimed by the complainant. In answer to a question, the witness said he saw the defendant leave her seat and place herself between her husband and complainant and ward off the blow. Mr. Patteson, on hearing this, immediately dismissed the summons, and signed a certificate to prevent any further proceeding being taken in the matter.

A PROPER SUBJECT FOR THE "CAT."—At Marlborough-street William Sinclair was charged with stealing a bag containing valuable property, belonging to the Rev. Thomas Berney, and also with violently assaulting Elizabeth McFarlane, servant to Mrs. Jane Allen, of 91, Newman-street.

Elizabeth McFarlane said, on Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, on returning from fetching the supper beer, her mistress called her into the parlour and told her that a bag belonging to a lodger had been removed from the sofa, where it was usually placed. Shortly afterwards her mistress kicked against the bag, which was on the floor; and, on looking about the room, they found the prisoner concealed beneath a table. The prisoner, finding he was discovered, got up and made towards the door; but, on being pursued, he caught up the beer-jug and struck witness with it. He was about to repeat the blow, when she knocked him down and fell upon him, keeping him down as well as she could. The prisoner struggled to get free, and they rolled about the passage, she screaming all the time, but retaining her hold. Her mistress ran up stairs, threw up the window, and screamed "Murder!" While they were struggling on the floor the prisoner swore he would murder her if she did not let him go. The prisoner managed to get on his legs, and was going towards the street door, when she tried to catch hold of him again; upon which he took up a brass candlestick and struck her such a violent blow on the head that it cut her to the bone and bent the candlestick. The prisoner got out at the street door, she called to the passers by to stop him, and a young man who was passing knocked him down and secured him until the police came up. The prisoner, looking angrily at the servant girl, said—"I went to the wrong house, it appears."

The Rev. Thomas Berney said the bag produced was his property; it contained valuable papers and a pair of boots.

Robert Anderson, of Camden-passage, Islington, was passing through Newman-street when he heard scuffling and screaming at 91 in the street. Hearing cries of "Murder!" and seeing the prisoner coming out of the house, and, as he was doing so, beating the servant, he knocked him down and held him until a constable came up.

Police-sergeant Burgess, E R 10, said the prisoner threw away a key on his way to the station. The key had been filed so as to open the door of the house. The servant girl was bleeding from the head, and appeared as if she had just been engaged in a violent struggle.

Mr. Tyrwhitt remanded the prisoner.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 15.
BANKRUPTS.—W. A. COGAR, Gopost, bootmaker.—M. VAUGHAN, St. John's-wood, boarding-house keeper.—M. LEVY, Whitechapel, butcher.—T. CLARKE, Greenwich, licensed victualler.—J. T. KER, Newgate-market, salesman.—H. BUSTIN, Edgeware-road, dairyman.—M. A. FURKS, shouldham-street, Bryans-square, baker.—J. H. SQUIRE, Hackney, clerk.—J. SPARKS, Soho, bootmaker.—J. JACQUES, jun., Woolwich, labourer.—E. WEBB, Great Stamford, veterinary surgeon.—G. WARD, Oxford-street, dentist.—J. J. WELLS, Landsdown-place, Brunswick-square, lodging-house keeper.—G. W. SPARK, Peterborough, wine merchant.—E. HAIGH, City-road, bookbinder.—P. G. SMITH, West Wimbledon.—H. THOMSON, Poplar, master mariner.—G. CRUKSHANK, jun., Burton-crescent, artist.—B. C. WILLIS, Fort-street.—G. NEWMAN, Thornton-road, commercial traveller.—G. S. KELLY, Brompton, glazier.—E. J. ALLEN, Greenwich, pilot.—J. ROGERS, Foley-street, Middlesex Hospital, tailor.—C. CHESHIRE, Rugeley, baker.—H. STEVENS, Bilton, licensed victualler.—J. SOOIT, Birmingham, architect.—T. SEALWORTH, Worcester, licensed victualler.—F. HILL, Smethwick, draper.—W. CULLWICK, Hadley.—J. COZES, Matlock Bath, painter.—W. MEAD, Swadlowcote, blacksmith.—W. TICKLEPENNY, Rimbroke, joiner.—I. CHAMBERS, Liverpool.—L. GOLUBER, Liverpool, outfitter.—W. ALLENBY, Chester, commission agent.—H. HILLIOTT, Conway, grocer.—W. J. ALKIN, Houghton, fat manufacturer.—A. BLAKEWELL, Everton.—W. BURTINSHAW, Preston, joiner.—T. ROBERTS, Preston, butcher.—W. NEWTON, Manchester, pawnbroker.—R. A. JERVIS, B-wden, Chester.—J. BRODIE, Manchester, silk manufacturer.—M. CLEUGH, Gelshead, mason.—J. FROUD, Merton-grange, grocer.—G. FRANKLEY, Warrimster, butcher.—T. BALL, Cardiff, engine-driver.—T. SHACKLEY, Dalton-in-Furnace, blacksmith.—B. WAKEFIELD, Healds, cabinet-maker.—W. H. WILLS, Hmpreston.—J. E. BUTLER, Ayleborough, saddler.—G. SERPHENS, Southsea, pensioner.—E. JONES, Mydram, butter merchant.—E. WHITTINGHAM, Biddger, painter.—H. RATCIEFF, Birkbeck, painter.—W. BURLAND, Puntnewydd, innkeeper.—R. ROBINSON, Man-chester, provision dealer.—W. CLARKSON, Redder, butcher.—J. FRANK, Stockton, tailor.—N. OLIVE, Truro, carpenter.—W. HELLAR, Truro, painter.—M. NOBLE, Truro, widow.—M. V. W. BURGE, Rochester, hairdresser.—S. CATRELL, Warrington, moulder.—J. GUMMER, Bristol.—W. J. NICKS, Cardiff, wheelwright.—G. PHILLIPS, Walmer.—N. SEEB, Newark-upon-Trent, shoemaker.—H. MOORE, Finley, ironfounder.—E. GOLDING, Norwich, tobaccoist.—E. ROGERS, Llanfyllin, draper.

TUESDAY, MAY 12.

BANKRUPTS.—W. H. MARLEY, Gray's-inn-road, provision dealer.—W. SHARPE and C. CORPE, Madder-street, Regent-street, wine and spirits merchants.—R. FELTON, Bromley, licensed

victualler.—R. E. JACKSON, jun., Islington, meat salesman.—I. ROORE, Houndsditch, coffee-house keeper.—J. RAFAEL, Mile-end.—F. FOSTER, Soperly, brickmaker.—W. GILROY, Maidment, builder.—A. G. DUNN, Lambeth, beer-retailer.—R. MAY, Clapham, grocer.—B. G. PHILLIPS, Rotherhithe, licensed victualler.—H. H. YOUNGS, Brighton, furniture broker.—S. BAYFORD, Edith.—J. G. BROW, City, m-rhler.—T. C. VINCENT, Peckham, commercial traveller.—F. HERRMANN, Brixton-road, baker.—F. FURLONGER, Dalston, attorney's clerk.—L. BLOOM, Clerkenwell, dealer in bonnet shapes.—J. CHAPMAN, Walton-on-Thames, gardener.—D. J. HENRY, Old Broad-street, iron merchant.—W. G. GEORGE, Jern-street, attorney-at-law.—W. E. BULLOCK, Queen's-gardens, Lancaster-gate.—G. HARDEN, Seven Sisters-road, merchant.—C. J. DEEDMAN, Paddington, grocer.—G. F. WOOTEN, Tottenham, carpenter.—E. BENDELL, Notting-hill, baker.—J. VICKERS, Broad-street-buildings, club proprietor.—H. F. EDDON, Stratford, baker.—G. WRIGHT, Islington, market-gardener.—J. EVERARD, Pentonville, baker.—T. COVERDALE, Rufford Lock, machinist.—T. BURY, Islington, chainmaker.—G. R. O'NEILL, Stratford-on-Avon, draper.—D. LOUIS, Swansea, outfitter.—L. EDMONDS, Gellydole, farmer.—M. J. LUNLEY, Seaborough, lodging-house keeper.—T. WEIGHILL, York, pork-butcher.—J. BUNTING, Chesterfield, tailor-chandler.—T. WRAGG, Brampton, general dealer.—C. L. South Norwood, engineer.—J. ROBINSON, Liverpool, pool.—A. MORRIS, Oldham, printer.—T. H. BATEY, Newcastle-on-Tyne, paperhanger.—G. REE, E, Harborne, painter.—E. HEN-ON, Birmingham, lampmaker.—W. LEWIS, Llanwenarth, ironworker.—J. HUGGARD, Leeds.—K. D. and V. ELKNEEL, Leeds, cigar manufacturer.—S. BRYANT, Essex, butcher.—J. W. COLSON, Exeter, dealer in paper-hangings.—J. VAINRY, Portsea, licensed waterman.—E. ATKINSON, Broadwater, labourer.—S. JAMES, Gosport, grocer.—H. ELLIOTT, Stifford, shopkeeper.—S. PACE, Portsmouth, musical instrument maker.—E. PAUL, Ashley.—B. ATKINSON, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—D. SMITH, Dudley, china and glass dealer.—J. SHORTHORPE, Redgely, scrapdealer.—J. PEARCE, Cheltenham, butcher.—T. ASTBURY, Rotherham, road-mould manufacturer.—E. EDDY, Truro, grocer.—S. HOLMES, Rotherham, schoolmaster.—A. BROOK, Brampton, surgeon.—T. GRANT, Seaham Harbour, general dealer.—J. HAW, Middleborough, grocer.—J. WITAM, Preston, draper.—J. MOFFITT, South Stockton, innkeeper.—R. WOODLAND, Hythe, bookseller.—E. THOMAS, West Derby, bookkeeper.—R. GUY, Aberdeen, draper.—E. BENINGTON, Liverpool, poultryer.—T. J. BLAKK, Lancaster, licensed victualler.—J. BURNETT, Cventry, tailor.—E. J. TAYLOR, Weston-super-Mare, retailer of butter.—E. ROBERTS, Llanvener Upper, beerhouse-keeper.—C. FASCELL, South Norwood, engineer.—J. POWELL, Birmingham, plasterer.—J. T. CAMPBELL, Norwich, lightning-conductor manufacturer.—J. NEIGHBOUR, East Gristead, butcher.—W. H. CROSS, Nottingham, accountant.—J. BAILEY, Eym, farmer.—T. TAYLOR, Wotton Bassett, plasterer.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEXT WEEK.

Particularly Attractive.
Tuesday.—Great Choral Concert. 1000 Voices of the Metropolitan Schools Choral Society. Conductor, Mr. Hullah. Admission, Half a Crown.
Thursday.—Extra Opera Concert. Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and an Operatic Selection.—Mellie, Nilsson, Mome, Demerici-Labache, Mellie, Bauernmeister, signor Bettini, Signor Scalone, Herr Rokhtanski, and Mr. Santley; with largely-increased Band and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Mantz. Admission, Five Shillings; or by Tickets bought beforehand, Half a Crown. Stalls, Half a Crown, should be applied for without delay.
Saturday.—The Great Flower Show of the Season. Admission, 7s. 6d.; or by 5s. tickets on sale up to Friday Evening at the Palace; 2s. each ticket; and all Agents.
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, One Shilling. Children, Half Price.
The Guinea Season Ticket admits on each of the above special occasions, on the four days of the Handel Festival, and generally until April 30, 1868. Should be had by Everybody.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.

EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT;
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT THREE AND EIGHT,
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
The only variable and legitimate
CHRISTY MINSTRELS
now permanently increased to THIRTY-ONE PERFORMERS of
KNOWN EMINENCE AND ABILITY, rendering it the LARGEST
and BEST ENTERTAINING TRUPE in the world, and only now
countenanced by the public Press, or recommended by the
SIGNAL SUCCESS OF THE NEW PROGRAMME,
all the new and beautiful songs having met with the most
enthusiastic approbation of the densely-crowded and fashionable
audiences that nightly assemble in the Crystal Hall.
Fautouls, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Juveniles, under
Twelve, half price to Stalls and Area. Children in arms not
admitted to the Evening Performance. Doors open at 2.30 for the
Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening. Tickets and Places
may be obtained of Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old
Broad-street; Keith, Frowse, and Co., Chesham; and of Mr. Austin, at
the Hall, from Nine till Six daily.
THE PUBLIC residing in the Provinces and Suburban Districts
SHOULD TAKE NOTICE that the CHRISTY MINSTRELS
NEVER PERFORM OUT OF LONDON UNDER ANY CIR-
CUMSTANCES WHATSOEVER.
Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION.

Exhibition-road, South Kensington.—THIRD and CON-
CLUDING SERIES of CELEBRATED PORTRAITS who have died
since 1800, and a Supplementary Collection of others before that
date, is NOW OPEN DAILY.
Admission—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays,
and Saturdays.—One shilling each Person; Tuesdays, Two shillings
and Sixpence.
Open from Ten a.m. till Seven p.m. Catalogues, 1s. and 1s. 6d.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES by French and Flemish Artists is NOW OPEN at the Gallery, 120, Pall-mall. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE for
INFANTS.—A Friend of the Charity has contributed a
large parcel of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Bedsteads, Bathing
machines, &c., for the BENEFIT of the BUILDING FUND.
Any lady or gentleman who can send to these, furniture, pictures,
articles of vertu, or anything of value, which they desire to get rid
of, would confer a great obligation by a nailing them to "Taylor's
Depository, south-west, S." Such gifts will be most thankfully
received; or the favour of a line to the undersigned on the subject
will greatly oblige,
Office: 36, Ludgate-hill, E.C. JOSEPH SOUL, Hon. Sec.

DENTISTRY: A PAINLESS SYSTEM.

By Messrs. GABRIEL. Diploma, 1815.
London: 64, Ludgate-hill, City; and 35, Harley-street, W.
Liverpool: 134, Duke-street.
Brighton: 38, North-street.

FRAGRANT SOAP.—The celebrated

UNITED SERVICE TABLET is famed for its delightful
fragrance and beneficial effects on the skin. Manufactured by
J. C. and J. FIELD, Patentes of the Self-drying Candles.
Sold by Chemists, Oil and Italian Warehousemen, and others.
Use no other. See name on each tablet.

MOLLER'S COD-LIVER OIL.

Pure Norwegian. First Prize at Paris Exhibition, 1867,
out of 27 competitors, making 5 medals awarded for this
celebrated Oil, made from fresh Livers, and not from purd, as
the darker oils. See "Lancet," "Medical Times," Dr. Abbott's
Smith, Dr. Hassall, Dr. Crogren, Dr. W. Boeck, of Christiania;
Dr. de Boeck, physician to the King of Sweden, &c. Sold in
capsuled bottles. Half-pint, 3s. 3d.; each. Circulars, and
Testimonials of Peter Moller, 22, Mincing-lane, London, E.C.
Contractor to the North London Consumption Hospital.

INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.
A Gentle Aperient and a Powerful Tonic.
Sold everywhere, in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

SPRING MEDICINE.—The best Purifier of

the Blood at this season of the year is admitted by all to be
KAYE'S WORMS' PILLS, which, by their mild yet effectual
operation, remove all oppressive accumulations, regulate the secre-
tions of the liver and bowels, strengthen the stomach, and purify
the blood. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. 6d.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.—A Gentleman,

many years tormented with Corns, will be happy to afford
others the information by which he obtained their entire removal
in a short period, without pain or inconvenience. Forward address
on a stamped envelope to F. Kingston, Reg., Chesham, Surrey.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION,

Bilious and Liver Complaints, is
FRAMPTON'S PILLS OF HEALTH.
Sold by all Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box; or
obtained through any Chemist.

WEAKNESS.—The finest TONIC is

WATERS' QUININE WINE, unrivalled as a stomachic
stimulant. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, Confectioners, &c., at 30s. per
dozen. WATERS and WILLIAMS, the Original Manufacturers, 2, Martin's-
lane, Cannon-street, London.

LAMPGLASS'S PYRETIC SALINE.

Have it in your house, for it is the only safe antidote in
Fever, Eruptive Affections, Scurvy, Bilious Stomach, and Head-
ache.—Sold by all Chemists, and the only Maker, L. Lampglass,
Chemist, 115, Holborn-hill, London.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS

are Curative Agents of no mean power. They have wrought
cures of ulcers, bad legs, dropsical swellings, scrofulous sores,
enlarged glands, and cancerous growths after professional skill had
failed and the patient's strength had nearly sunk.

ALL THE BRITISH BUTTERFLIES.
Illustrated with 90 Engravings.
A Broadsheet for the Home and the School.
All the Families and Species are arranged and numbered, and their proper names given; so that a tyro in Entomological Science can classify and arrange his captures without any further aid.
Price 6d.; post-free for 7 stamps.
London: W. TWEEDIE, 337, Strand.

In royal 8vo, pp. 16, now publishing in Monthly Numbers, 6d. each.
ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY OF BRITISH MOTHS. By EDWARD NEWMAN, F.L.S., F.Z.S.
The first three Numbers contain the NOCTURNI, with 121 illustrations in the very highest style of Wood Engraving. Price 1s. 6d., post-free.
Numbers 4 to 13 contain the GEOMETRIDES, with 314 illustrations in the same style of Wood Engraving. Price 5s., post-free.
Numbers 14 and 15 contain the CUSPIDATES, with 62 Engravings. Price 1s., post-free.
The new Numbers contain the beginning of the NOCTURNI, Owl Moths, or full bodies.
Published Monthly, in Numbers, splendidly illustrated. No. 15, price 6d., now ready; post-free for 7 stamps.
London: W. TWEEDIE, 337, Strand.

OH, THE HAPPY DAYS DEPARTED!
Words by Charles Mackay. Music by FRANZ ABT. 2s.; free by post for 19 stamps.

ABALOM. Sacred Song. Words from Holy Writ. Music by Miss M. LINDSAY (Mrs. J. W. Bliss). 3s.; free by post for 19 stamps.

TO ALL TEACHERS OF MUSIC.
ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S GREEN CATALOGUE OF POPULAR PIANOFORTE and VOCAL MUSIC. Latest Addenda (for 1868). Gratis and post-free.
Address, with professional card, to ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street, London.

HOUSEHOLD MUSIC. A New Series of Illustrated Music Books, printed from new type on the finest toned paper. Price Sixpence each; post-free, 7d. each. Six Numbers are now ready:
1. FIFTEEN HOUSEHOLD SONGS.
2. TWENTY CHRISTMAS NEWEST SONGS.
3. THIRTY SACRED SONGS.
4. NINE GEMS FOR THE PIANOFORTE.
5. TEN GEMS FOR THE PIANOFORTE.
6. TWENTY-NINE SACRED PIECES FOR PIANOFORTE.
Each Number contains a full-page illustration.
BOOSEY and CO., Holles-street.

Nearly ready, 2 vols., crown 8vo, 15s.
CROWNED. By E. C. TAINSH, Author of "A Study of the Works of Alfred Tennyson," &c. SMITH, ELDER, and CO., 65, Cornhill.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "COUSIN STELLA," &c.
Nearly ready, 3 vols., post 8vo.

TWO FRENCH MARRIAGES. By Mrs. C. JENKIN, Author of "Cousin Stella," "The Prince and the Princess," &c. SMITH, ELDER, and CO., 65, Cornhill.

Just published, demy 8vo, 8s. 6d.
MEDUSA; and Other Tales. By the Author of "A Week in a French Country House." SMITH, ELDER, and CO., 65, Cornhill.

Just published, with Four Illustrations, crown 8vo, 6s.
STONE EDGE. Reprinted from "The Cornhill Magazine." SMITH, ELDER, and CO., 65, Cornhill.

ILLUMINATED TEXTS for the YOUNG.
Each Packet contains Twelve Cards, beautifully printed in Oil Colours, by Krombholz.
The Shilling Packet. The Sixpenny Packet.
CHEAP COLOURED PICTURES for COTTAGE WALLS and SCHOOL-ROOMS. Beautifully printed in Oil Colours, by Krombholz. 2s. 6d. each. 1d. each—Welcome Home Again—The Queen and the Highland Cottage—The Flower Girl—The Gleaner—In the Hayfield with Father—'Don't Cry, Dear'—RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, 56, Paternoster-row, and 164, Piccadilly.

Now ready, in emblematic Wrapper, price 2s. 6d. (postage 2d.).
INSTRUCTIONS IN WOOD CARVING
FOR AMATEURS; with Hints on Design. By a Lady. With 10 large Plates.
London: LOCKWOOD and CO., 7, Stationers'-hall-court, E.C.

PIANOFORTES.—MOORE and MOORE
LET ON HIRE the following PIANOFORTES, for three years; after which, and without any further charge whatever, the pianoforte becomes the property of the hirer: Pianofortes, 31 guineas per quarter; Pianos, 3 guineas per quarter; Cottage Pianos, 23 10s. per quarter; Drawing-room Model Cottage, 23 17s. per quarter. These instruments are warranted, and of the best manufacture. Extensive Ware-rooms.
104 and 106, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, E.C.
Jury award, International Exhibition, 1862; Honourable Mention for good and cheap Pianos to Moore and Moore.

HARMONIUMS.—MOORE and MOORE'S
Easy Terms, at 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 guineas per quarter.
Ware-rooms, 104 and 106, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

MOORE and MOORE extend their Three-
years' System of Hire to Purchase to all parts of the United Kingdom, carriage-free.—104 and 106, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE, at 12s. per
Month, seven octaves, prize medal, check-action Instruments, in Walnut-rose and Rosewood Cases; or, on the three-cars' system, at 24s. per Quarter, paid in advance. Five-octave Harmonium, from 6s. per Month; Double-action Harp, by Broad, from 10s. per Month; at HOLDENESS'S, 444, Oxford-street.

BUTLER'S MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Cornets, Saxhorns, Drums, Flutes, Clarinets, Flageolets, Concertinas, Harps, &c. in use in all parts of the Kingdom, and colonies, giving universal satisfaction. Butcher's Artist Model, the easiest Cornet yet produced, with double water-key, in case, 20 6s.—Haymarket, London. Prices, with drawings, post-free.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE and COCOA.
Silver Medal, Paris, 1857.
Chocolate for Eating and for the Table.
Chocolate Creams, a delicious Sweetmeat.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE and COCOA.
Six Medals—London, Paris, New York, and Dublin.
FRY'S HOMOPATHIC COCOA.
FRY'S ICELAND MOSS COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Sole Proprietors,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.
The Cocoa (or Cacao) of Maravilla is the true Theobroma of Linnaeus. The Maravilla estate is the most favoured portion of South America.
Taylor Brothers, having secured the exclusive supply of its unrivalled produce, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of Homeopaths and Cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c. This Cocoa, while possessing all the essential properties, far surpasses all other Homeopathic Cocoa in fine grateful aroma, exquisitely delicious flavour, smoothness upon the palate, and perfect solubility. It is easily served up for table, for which see directions on each 1 lb. and 1 lb. packet.
CAUTION.—See that each packet is labelled "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa."

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.

EPPS'S COCOA.—The very agreeable
character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. Improving the special mode of preparation applied, this Cocoa is used as their habitual beverage for breakfast by thousands who never before used cocoa. It is made simply by pouring boiling water or milk on the preparation as sold in 1 lb., 1 lb., and 1 lb. packets. This cocoa was originally introduced by James Epps and Co., the homeopathic chemists first established in this country, with the view of providing for those under treatment an attractive and perfectly reliable preparation. The increased consumption, consequent on its adoption by the general public, has in no degree been allowed to interfere with that elaborateness to which it may be said to have owed its first success.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.—This
elegant and fragrant Oil is universally in high repute for its unapproachably success in promoting the growth, restoring, preserving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Its invariable properties have obtained the patronage of Royalty, the Nobility, and the Aristocracy throughout Europe. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 15s. per bottle. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for "Rowlands' Macassar Oil."

CRYSTAL JAPANESE SILKS; ALSO THE FAMOUS YOKOHAMA GRAY.
Now ready, a larger variety than ever before attempted of this very brilliant article, in plain, striped, and rich Broads, 2s., 6d. to 24s. the Full Dress.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

PATTERNS FREE.—A CHOICE COLLECTION OF RICH POMPADOIR MUSLINS,
remarkable alike for their elegant designs, beauty of colour, and fineness of quality.
Also, of new French Muslins, 6s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. Full Dress.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE, NEW SUMMER GRENADINES,
on Black, White, and Coloured Grounds, 12s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. Full Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

THE "BEST" FRENCH PRINTED PIQUES AT THE PRICE OF CAMBRICS.
Now Selling, a small lot of about 100 Pieces, all in the utmost Elegance of Design and Richness of Colouring, at 13s. 9d. the Dress, usually sold at 27s. 6d.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

WHITE MUSLINS and GRENADINES
for Confirmation, Weddings, Fêtes, &c.
Striped, Figured, and Plain, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. Full Dress.
Also, 500 elegantly-designed and richly-worked Robes, having the effect of Brussels Lace, 15s. 6d. to 14 guineas each.
Any number of Dresses or Robes same pattern.

PETER ROBINSON invites the special attention of Ladies to his New Stock of Rich PLAIN and FANCY SILKS, selected from the Stocks of the most eminent English, French, Swiss, and German Manufacturers.
Prices from 24s. to 12s. the Full Robe.
Also, 3000 Pieces of Small-stripe and Chevre Silk, designed for Young Ladies, of which any length will be cut.

A GREAT VARIETY OF JACKETS and MANTLES,
suitable for Spring and Summer Wear, Illustrations gratis.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

THE FASHIONABLE MARIE ANTOINETTE in every possible variety, is to be had in its perfection at
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

LATEST FOREIGN NOVELTY,
ALPAGA D'OR ET ARGENT.
This curious specialty in Ladies' Dress is of great elegance, and equally suitable for walking or evening costume.
A full variety of Patterns post-free. 24s. 6d. the Dress.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

SPECIAL SALE
of 300 Pieces of Rich Lyons Chevre Silk, best quality and new colouring.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

FAMILY MOURNING,
made up and trimmed in the most correct taste, may be obtained at the most reasonable prices.
at PETER ROBINSON'S.
Goods are sent free of charge, for selection, to all parts of England (with dressmaker, if desired) upon receipt of letter, order, or telegram; and Patterns are sent, with Book of Illustrations, to all parts of the world.
The Court and General Mourning Warehouse, 256 to 262, Regent-street, London.
The largest and most economical Mourning Warehouse in Europe.
PETER ROBINSON'S.

As a Guarantee for Wear the Maker's Name is woven in the Piece.
SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS,
by Tappissier, Bonnet, and other celebrated Makers.
PETER ROBINSON would invite the especial attention of purchasers to the superior make and quality of his BLACK SILKS, and the very reasonable prices at which they are sold. He now supplies good Black Silks from 4s. to 7s. the Full Dress, and superior and most enduring qualities from 8s. to 10s. Patterns free.—Address Peter Robinson, 256, Regent-street.

JAPANESE SILKS.
A Special Purchase of New Brochures.
Patterns free.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 69, Ludgate-hill.

GRENADINES. Coloured, White, and Black. A large variety, from 12s. 6d. per yard, suitable for spring and summer wear.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 69, Ludgate-hill.

NEW SPRING MANTLES.
SEWELL and CO.'S First Show of New and Elegant Mantles comprising the Empress and Croquet Jacket, Marie Antoinette, Scarf Mantles, and a hundred new styles, all at the most reasonable prices. A lot of Black Lace Jackets very cheap.
Compton House, Firth-street, Eton-square, W.

SPRING DRESS'S.
ROBBEN SUITS and PARISIAN COSTUMES.—SEWELL and CO. have just received their new Stock of Spring Materials—viz. Bares, Eclaircie-voile, Italian Cloth, and all the new Bon-aux-Goods. Ladies will find these goods much cheaper than they have been for some years. Patterns free by post.
Compton House, Firth-street and Old Compton-street, Soho-square, W.

NOTICE!—Z. SIMPSON and CO. (formerly
T. Simpson and Co.) beg to inform their Friends and the Public that their BUSINESS of SILKEMERGES and GENERAL DRAPERS, so long established at 48, 50, and 52, Farringdon-street, is still CARBET, ON by them at their NEW PREMISES, 66, Farringdon-street, City, and not elsewhere.

Z. SIMPSON and CO., 66 (late 48, 49, 50,
and 52, Farringdon-street) are now SELLING a large and unusually cheap Stock of SILKS, in Black and Colours, 2s. 6d. to 14s. 9d. per yard. A large and choice Selection of SPRING DRESSES, considerably under usual prices. Also, Drapery, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Haberdashery, Trimmings, &c. Z. Simpson and Co. 66 (late 48, 49, 50, and 52), Farringdon-street, City.

THE TIME TO BUY MUSLINS CHEAP.
A large consignment just received from Messrs. Koechlin Frères, Rue de Sentier, Paris. All their most choice and beautiful Designs, at 10s. 6d. the Full Dress. Patterns free.
The French Muslin Warehouse, 137, Oxford-street.

ALPACA DE SOIE.
A Glacé Fabric, combining all the effect of the Plain Foulard at one fourth the price, 12s. 6d. the Dress. Patterns free.
To be obtained of the English and Foreign Dress Warehouse, 137, Oxford-street.—GEORGE BURGESS, Proprietor.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING never fails to quickly restore Grey or Faded Hair to its youthful colour and beauty. It will cause hair to grow on bald spots. It will promote luxuriant growth. Falling hair is immediately checked, thin hair thickened, baldness prevented. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor aye. It will not soil white cambrile. In large Bottles, price 6s. Sold by most Chemists and Perfumers. European Depot and Sales Office, 265, High Holborn, London.

THE SKIRT of the SEASON.
A fashionable Gored Skirt, ready for wear, with twenty tucks and two ruffled borders, made of Horrocks's Longcloth, price 8s. 11d. Extraordinary value. Send stamps or post-office order to Mrs. YOUNG, Ladies' Outfitter, 128, Oxford-st., London.

THE "VOWEL" WASHING-MACHINE
(Silver Medal, Paris, 1867). Month's trial allowed. Wringing-machines, Drying-machines, Mangles. Catalogue post-free. BRADFORD and Co., Patentees, 63, Fleet-street, London; Manchester, Dublin.

THE SINGER NEW
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES FOR DOMESTIC USE, DRESSMAKING, SHIRT and COLLAR WORK, &c. 147, Cheapside, London.

SEWING-MACHINES.—W. F. THOMAS
and CO.—These well-known Machines were the first made and patented in England, and during the last fifteen years have been largely used for manufacturing and domestic purposes. For family use they are unrivalled. Sample of work and Catalogue sent free by post.—W. F. Thomas and Co., 1, Cheapside; and Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London.

JAMES SPENCE and CO.,
76, 77, and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard, respectfully invite an inspection of their STOCK of NOVELTIES for the season.
The following specialties are well worthy of an early visit, viz.:

SILKS.—Fancy Stripes, from £1 15s. 6d.;
plain Colours, from £2 2s.; Striped Gros Grains, from £2 7s. 6d.; rich Coloured Satins, £2 14s.; rich Black Do., £2 2s. the Dress. Patterns post-free.—JAMES SPENCE and CO.

FANCY DRESSES.—The Takko Cloth,
12 yds., 10s. 9d.; worth 16s. 9d. Black ground Grenadines, with Silk Coloured Figures, 1 wide, 12 1/2, Foulard Glacé Alpaca, in every Style and Colour, 30 inches wide, Full Dress of 10 yds., 11s. 9d. Patterns post-free.—JAMES SPENCE and CO.

MANTLES, JACKETS, and SHAWLS, in
all the latest Designs for the Season.

RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACE
TRIMMINGS, FANCY SUNSHADES, &c. Family and Complimentary Mourning.
JAMES SPENCE and CO., Silkmercers and Drapers, 76, 77, and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.
Illuminated "Magasin de Nouveautés," with Sketch of St. Paul's and its Churchyard by George Augustus Sala, post-free.

CHEAP SUMMER DRESSES.—One of the
largest Retail Stocks ever offered. New goods for the present season. The prices are much below any previous year. Large lots, various kinds, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. the Full Dress of 12 yards; Fine Mohairs, Camlets, Serges, Poplins, Lustres, Cashmeres, Sultanias, Repe, &c., 6s. 9d. to 12s. 9d., and the best and choicest made, 12s. 9d. to 25s. 9d.
HOUSEHOLD LINEN, Sheetings, Longcloths, Flannels, Quilts, Counterpanes, Tablecloths, and all Plain Drapery are now at the lowest prices.
FAMILY MOURNING.—We keep a very extensive stock of the best makes at our usual moderate prices.
SILKS.—Superior Black Glacé, 2s. 11 1/2d.; and the same quality, wide width, 3s. 11 1/2d. a yard.
JAPANESE SILKS, from 16s. 9d. to 39s. the Dress.
VELVETENS for Dresses and Jackets, good quality, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 11 1/2d. a yard.
We are continually receiving large Cheap Lots of Silk, Cotton, Linen, and Woollen Goods, which we can offer much under the regular price.
Patterns and Lists of Underclothing post-free.
HENRY CLAY, 534 to 537, New Oxford, W.C.

UNDERCLOTHING for LADIES at the
WHOLESALE PRICE.—CHAS. AMOTT and CO., St. Paul's, have lately purchased in Manchester £9000 worth of superior Longcloths, at an enormous reduction in price, which they have manufactured, and will sell during the week as follows:
Cambriles, from 9d. Handkerchiefs, 2s. 6d. 1/2.
Cambriles, trimmed lace, 2s. 6d. 1/2. Petticoats, with insertion, 4s. 10d.
Cambriles, trimmed lace, 2s. 6d. 1/2. Fitted Petticoats, with work, 6s. 11d.
Drawers, with work, 1s. 11 1/2d. Fitted Nightgowns, 2s. 9d.
Ladies' Chemises, 1s. 9d. 1/2. Nightgowns, with rich work, 3s. 11d.
Chemises, trimmed lace, 1s. 11 1/2d. The Dugan Nightgown, 5s. 11d.
Chemises, with work, 1s. 11 1/2d. The Osborne Nightgown, 7s. 11d.
Petticoats, with 7 tucks, 2s. 11d. Morning Wrappers, from 7s. 11d.
Depot for the celebrated Perfumed Corsets. Engravings representing 150 Designs for Ladies' Wear, post-free.
Chas. Amott and Co., 61 and 62, St. Paul's.

ELEGANT SPRING SILKS.
PATTERNS POST-FREE.
Japanese Silks, 13s. 9d. Black Glacé Silks, 1 guinea.
Striped Japanese, 10s. 9d. Black Gros Grain, £1 5s. 6d.
Chiné Japanese, 1 guinea. Black Gros de Londres, 13s. 9d.
Young Ladies' Silks, £1 5s. 6d. Black Gros de Sues, £1 18s. 6d.
French Check Silks, 14 guineas. Black Gros de Lyons, 2s. 6d.
Jacquard Japanese, £1 18s. 6d. Black Gros de Lyons, 2s. 6d.
French Fancy Silks, 2s. 6d. Black Corded Silks, 3s. 6d.
Rich Plain Glacé Silks, £1 5s. Black Gros de Lyons, £2 18s. 6d.
French Satine, £2 18s. 6d. Black Morning Silks, 14 guineas.
Rich Moire Antiques, £2 18s. 6d. Black Japanese Silks, £1 9s. 6d.
Wedding Silks, 2s. 6d. Black Satine, 2s. 6d.
One Hundred and Fifty Engravings of Fashions free. The large 4 Jacket and 500 Coloured Show-room in England.
CHAS. AMOTT and CO., 61 and 62, St. Paul's.

GENUINE SALE of CARPET and
CURTAIN STOCK.—Lease disposed of.—The excellent stock of Carpets and Curtain Materials is offered at an Abatement unprecedented. Curtains consist of Lyons and English Silks, plain and figured; Terry, Silk Repe, Wool Dito, Lan plaides, Courneys, Cretonnes, French and English Chintzes, with a rare variety of Portières, &c. The Sale will continue for One Month, and Samples forwarded.—212 and 213, Oxford-street, W.

TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.—Lease of
Upholstery and Carpet War house being sold, a genuine bond fide SALE is going on of STERLING CARPET FURNITURE, at an abatement of 20 per cent. Intending purchasers will do well to inspect the Stock.—G. DICK, 212 and 213, Oxford-street, W.

WEST CENTRAL
MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
for FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING of every description, AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
HOWITT and COMPANY, 220, 222, 228, 230, 232, High Holborn.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—Monograms of
every conceivable Design, Crests, Armorial bearings, &c., in gold or enriched with Enamel and Gems, have been introduced as Decorations for J. V. Benson's Watches. By Appointment to the Prince of Wales.—Old Bond-street; Westbourne-grove; and Ludgate-hill. See Price-list.

BENSON'S CLOCKS.—New Designs from
the Paris Exhibition have been introduced into all branches of the Clock Department at J. V. Benson's. Watch and Clock Maker to the Prince of Wales.—Old Bond-street; Westbourne-grove; and Ludgate-hill. See Price-list.

MONEY, in LARGE or SMALL SUMS,
readily obtainable at the NATIONAL GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), 484, Oxford-street, W.C.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY, DUBLIN
EXHIBITION, 1865.—This celebrated old Irish Whisky gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale, at 6, Great Windmill-street, London, W.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and branded cork, "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

ALLSOPP'S PALE and BURTON ALES.
The above Ales are now being supplied in the finest condition, in Bottles and in Casks, by F. LINDLATER, MACKIE, and CO., 33, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

PEPSINE.—SILVER MEDAL.
Paris Exhibition, 1867.—MORSON'S Pepsine Wine, Globules, and Lozenges—the popular remedy for Weak Digestion, Manufactured by T. Morson and Son, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton-row, Russell-square, London, W.C. Bottles from 3s. Boxes from 2s. 6d. Globules in bottles, from 2s.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, Invariably pure, palatable, and easily taken. Prescribed as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, AND DEBILITY OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN. Universally recognised by the highest Medical Authorities to be INCOMPARABLY SUPERIOR TO EVERY OTHER KIND.

Dr. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S., Medical Officer to the Poor-Law Board, in his work "On Consumption," writes:—"We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod-Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by Dr. De Jongh."
Dr. LANKASTER, F.R.S., Coroner for Central Middlesex, observes:—"I deem the Cod-Liver Oil sold under Dr. De Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."
Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only in capsules IMPRINTED, Half-pint, 2s. 6d.; Pint, 4s. 9d.; Quart, 7s. 6d. labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE COGNISERS,
ANSAR BARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

SHILLING PACKET of FANCY INITIAL
NOTE-PAPER and ENVELOPES, consisting of Three Dozen Sheets of Paper of three sizes, and Three Dozen Envelopes of three sizes to match the paper, all stamped with reversed cyphers in colour. Any initial letter may be had. Sent free by post for thirteen stamps.
PARKINS and GOTTOS, 24, 25, 27, and 29, Oxford-street, London, W.

A USEFUL PRESENT for 2s. (or free
by post for 25 stamps), fitted with Paper, Envelopes, Pencils and Pens, Writing-case, Blotting-book, &c. The price of 20s. and silver medal was given by the Society of Arts for its Utility, Durability, and Cheapness. 400,000 have been sold. Can be had at PARKINS and GOTTOS, 25, Oxford-street, London, W.

MARION and CO., 22 and 23, Soho-square,
London, would claim attention to the additions they have lately made to their collection of PHOTOGRAPHS, more especially to the COPIES of PICTURES and SCULPTURE by the OLD MASTERS in the Foreign Galleries, &c. A personal inspection is requested. Detailed Catalogues may be had. Publishing Department on the First Floor.—22 and 23, Soho-square, W.

CROQUET.—10s., 18s., 21s., 30s., 60s.,
Carriage-paid. Catalogues free. ASSER and SHERWIN, 81, Strand; and 69, Oxford-street.

CRICKET.—Bats, from 2s. each.
Balls from 1s. Stamps from 1s. Catalogues free. ASSER and SHERWIN, 81, Strand; and 69, Oxford-street.

ARCHERY.—Bows, from 4s. each.
Arrows, from 3s. per dozen. Targets, Stands, &c. Catalogues free. ASSER and SHERWIN, 81, Strand; and 69, Oxford-street.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Workbaskets, Dressing-cases, Dressing-bags, Card-trays, and an endless variety of the newest Parisian Goods, from 2s. 6d. to £20. Catalogues post-free. ASSER and SHERWIN, 81, Strand, W.C.; and 69, Oxford-street, W.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR, for Children's Diet.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR, for all the uses to which the best Arrowroot is applicable.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR, boiled with Milk, for Breakfast.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR, boiled with Milk, for Supper.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR, to thicken Soups.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR, to thicken Sauces.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR, to thicken Beef-tea.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR, for Custards.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR, for Blancmange.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR, for Puddings.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR, One Table-spoonful to 1 lb. of flour makes Light Pastry.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR, To be obtained by order through Merchants in all parts of the world.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR, best quality, Packets, 6d.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR, second quality, Packets, 6d.

For purposes where cheap qualities are suitable, this will be found the best at the price.
The DUTY being REDUCED.
HORNIMAN'S TEA is EIGHTPENCE
CHEAPER. Agents—Confectioners in London; Chemists, &c., in every town. As protection against imitations, genuine packets are signed, Horniman & Co.

SCHWEPPE'S MALVERN SELTZER,
prepared from the Malvern Water, so long celebrated for its purity. Every bottle is protected by a label having name and trade-mark. Manufacturers at London, Liverpool, Derby, Bristol, Glasgow, Malvern.

RIMMEL'S Iblang-Iblang, or the Flower of
Flowers; Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar. Of all Perfumers.—Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 90, Strand; 24, Cornhill, 125, Regent-st., London.

When you ask for
GLENFIELD
STARCH, see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted for the sake of extra profits.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.
PURE PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS,
and TABLE DELICACIES, of the highest quality, manufactured by
CROSSE and BLACKWELL,
Proprietors of Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Paste, and other Condiments.
Are sold Retail in all parts of the World, and Wholesale at the Manufactory, Soho-square, London.